



MORI poll shows most in favour of Tory leader fighting next election

Go for fourth term, voters tell Thatcher

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on course last night for her third clear election victory, has won an astonishing endorsement from Britain's electors.

A special Times/MORI poll, conducted yesterday, found that a clear majority of voters want Mrs Thatcher to lead her party into the next general election too.

There was nervousness among some leading Conservatives that Mrs Thatcher's talk in the early stages of the campaign about her wish to go "on and on" — a tactical ploy in case her opponents raised the cry that she might resign after two years and electors would not know whom they were getting — had been a blunder.

It seems that voters welcomed the idea. While 41 per

cent felt that Mrs Thatcher should resign before the next election 52 per cent said that she should lead her party into that contest too.

Among Conservatives a staggering 81 per cent said that she should fight a fourth election as Conservative leader.

There is more good news for Mrs Thatcher in the MORI poll. With both the Labour Party and the Alliance pledged

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to fight against a further round of Conservative trades union laws, MORI found an overwhelming support for the plans set out in its manifesto.

Almost four out of five voters wanted the next government to enable individual trades unionists to stop their unions calling them out on strike without a secret ballot. Only 16 per cent were against such an idea.

Nearly three in five voters want legal protection given to union members who refuse to join a strike even if the majority has voted for one, and only 20 per cent oppose the idea, though both the Labour Party and the Alliance are committed to vote against it.

Eighty-four per cent of union members want their union's governing body elected by a secret ballot once every five years, ending the job for life currently enjoyed by such union figures as Mr Arthur Scargill of the National Union of Mineworkers.

A mere 7 per cent were against the idea.

The Conservatives have clinched their expected election victory, with exit polls showing a clear majority for the Government. But implementing the Tory programme may not be all plain sailing.

The special Times/MORI poll of 1023 electors conducted yesterday found that there are key elements in the Conservative programme which are opposed by an emphatic majority of electors.

In particular, voters have no real taste for the Conservative promises to sell off the water

authorities and electricity boards.

Though Labour undoubtedly suffered in the election from its unilateralist defence policies there is actually a small majority of voters against the Conservative plans to replace the ageing Polaris deterrent with the multi-warhead Trident system.

There is also a definite majority of voters against the Tory plans to allow state schools to opt out of local education authority control if parents and governors wish to do so, a key element in its radical Tory manifesto.

Yesterday's MORI poll showed that the public wants the promised 2p tax cut to a 25 per cent standard rate.

All but a handful of electors want more policemen on the beat, tougher penalties for carrying firearms and the taking away of the proceeds gained by big crimes.

Both the main parties are backing the idea of a national core curriculum to determine what should be taught in secondary schools and 64 per cent of voters support them, with 12 per cent against.

The idea of selling the electricity industry to private shareholders was opposed by 56 per cent of respondents and only 34 per cent were in favour.

The Conservative plan to sell off the water authorities was opposed by 59 per cent, with 30 per cent in favour. Electors were evenly divided on the merits of selling off the British Airports Authority, with 43 per cent both in favour and against.

Another controversial idea in the Conservative manifesto — the plan to enable council tenants to transfer the ownership of their council homes to independent trusts — wins support by a margin of 38 per cent to 28 per cent.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, is the popular choice to replace Mrs Thatcher as leader when the post falls vacant, according to a Times/MORI poll.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,023 adults aged 18 plus in 69 constituency sampling points. Interviews were conducted face to face and data were weighted to reflect the sex, age and class characteristics of the population.

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Parties analyse weather factor

By Nicholas Wood
Political Reporter

The political dogfight continued unabated yesterday with the two big parties disagreeing about how the cool, showery weather over much of the country would affect their support in the general election.

A spokesman at Conservative Central Office suggested the threatening skies would have persuaded many Labour voters to stay at home.

"Normally, if it's showery it's helpful to us."

But at Labour Party headquarters a spokesman said that the impression was that polling had been "fairly brisk".

He added: "We expect that it will be good for us."

An impartial view came from the London Weather Centre, which reported a lot of showers, thunderstorms ranging from London to Manchester and Angelsey in Wales, and a cool day right across the country as north-easterly winds made a dash to the polling booth a hazardous business.

A spokesman said he doubted conditions had been bad enough to affect the turnout. "With dry periods between the showers most people have been able to get out and vote."

A high turnout was expected in the South-West where Mr Peter Gower, the Conservative Western agent, described voting as "brisk".

In the North-West, a swift voting pattern was reported with some constituencies recording 28 per cent of the electorate turning out by early afternoon, compared with a norm of 12 per cent in past years.

But in Ulster, voting started slowly with many polling stations reporting only a trickle of people. Some were almost deserted.

And now I don't want to hear another word about politics for the next FIVE YEARS!



Mrs Thatcher giving a confident wave as she and husband Denis leave Westminster polling station.

Alliance voters want merger of two parties

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Most voters, including the vast majority of Alliance supporters, believe that the Liberal and Social Democratic parties should merge, according to The Times/MORI poll.

Eighty per cent of Alliance backers questioned said the two parties should merge.

But just as important, after the Alliance's disappointing campaign showing, 65 per cent of all voters think the two parties should become one.

Both Dr David Owen, who has always opposed to a merger, and Mr David Steel, who is far keener on the idea, have promised that a merger will be discussed after the election.

Yesterday's survey will add to the pressure on party leaderships to do so at the earliest opportunity, at the two parties' conferences in the autumn.

One of the Alliance's greatest difficulties has been that opponents have been able to make capital out of policy divergences between the two. It was the breach over defence last summer which greatly dented its popularity at a critical time.

It is argued by the strongest supporters of an Alliance merger, who include Mr Roy Jenkins, the former SDP lead-

er, that such problems could be largely removed if the parties were one under one leader.

The joint Alliance leadership has not been the boost party strategists hoped it would be at the outset of the campaign. The joint television

appearances were reduced after both leaders agreed that they often looked uncomfortable or, in the words of Mr Steel like Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

But in the heady days before the election when a majority Alliance government was at least being talked about Mr Steel and Dr Owen agreed that the prime minister would be the leader of the party with the most MPs.

If Mr Steel stays on as Liberal leader in the event of the Alliance failing to make a breakthrough, he would become the favourite to become Alliance leader if the decision was to merge.

Dr Owen's public argument against merger was that the two parties should maintain separate identities. But it has been felt that there are parts of the Liberal Party, particularly the CND wing, with which he has nothing in common.

In the MORI poll 65 per cent of voters said the two parties should merge, 23 per cent that they should not and 12 per cent were of no opinion.

Among Alliance supporters, 80 per cent said they should merge, 16 per cent said they should not, and 4 per cent were of no opinion.

Concorde successor planned

By Harvey Elliott

British scientists are developing a revolutionary aero engine which could power a successor to the Concorde.

Rolls Royce has set up a team to design the engine which would enable a new supersonic passenger jet to fly at up to 80,000 feet at three times the speed of sound.

The engine would not only be far more economical to run than the Olympus which now powers Concorde, but it would be one of the quietest engines on take-off and landing.

Rolls-Royce researchers are convinced that by changing the way the engine takes in oxygen between low and high level flight, they can reduce its noise dramatically. And by using new composite materials at the front of the engine and ceramics at the hot back end, they can reduce its weight, increase its power and cut its fuel consumption.

If the research proves successful, a supersonic aircraft could be flying as a successor to Concorde within 15 years.

Until recently it had been assumed that the environmental and commercial problems associated with super-

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IN PART 2 City awaits foreign flood

City dealers were remaining at their desks throughout the night in anticipation of the flood of foreign money expected to pour into London if a Conservative victory was confirmed.

In thin trading yesterday, the FT 30-share index finished 11.4 lower at 1,740.8. Page 22

Cricket threat
Cricketers gave a warning yesterday that they would take action if they were denied the right to work in South Africa by the International Cricket Conference. Page 32

Portfolio Gold
● The £4,000 prize in yesterday's Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared by two readers. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 25.

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No prosecutions on ferry tragedy

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Neither Townsend Thoresen nor any officer on the Herald of Free Enterprise are to be prosecuted by the Department of Transport in the British courts over the capsizing at Zeebrugge.

This was made clear yesterday by Mr Richard Stone, QC, for the Department of Transport, when he told the inquiry into the disaster that there was no intention to prosecute.

The inquiry, which is due to end today, has the power to recommend that officers' professional certificates be withdrawn or downgraded. It is understood that no decision has yet been taken about possible prosecutions in the Belgian courts.

A demand that when the recommendations of the inquiry are published they should "not be shunted off into an international talking shop" was made by Mr Charles Haddon-Cave, representing the surviving passengers and families of those who died.

He said they had been astonished and alarmed by evidence that changes in life-saving equipment had taken 10 years, from 1973 to 1983, to agree through the International Maritime Organization, with apparently another five years gone on top.

Mr Richard Stone, QC, for the Department of Transport, said that he had instructions

from the Secretary of State for Transport to say that he was prepared to contemplate implementing safety requirements in advance, or in the absence, of international standards, where a compelling need could be identified.

He was also prepared to contemplate imposing such requirements on foreign ships in UK ports.

Ten specific recommendations to make it easier for passengers to escape from a capsized ferry were put forward.

Continued on page 20, col 3

Iran orders out more diplomats

By Nicholas Beeston

Iran yesterday ordered four British diplomats to leave Tehran within 72 hours in reprisal for Britain's decision on Wednesday to reduce the Iranian mission in London by two diplomats.

As the diplomatic row between the two countries entered its third week, it became clear yesterday that relations are set to deteriorate further as Britain prepares retaliatory action.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday before flying home from a Nato meeting in Reykjavik that the expulsions were "totally unjustified".

Foreign Office sources say a further reduction of Iranian staff in London appears inevitable.

The Britons expelled yesterday were: Mr Victor Welborn, a First Secretary; Mr John McDonald, a Second Secretary; Mr John Thornton, a registry officer; and Mrs Marilyn McLaren, a secretary.

Reagan optimism on arms treaty

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Venice

President Reagan yesterday expressed optimism over prospects for an East-West nuclear arms reduction treaty and said he thought that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had economic reasons for needing a success.

Speaking at a press conference in Venice while Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev discussed Mr Gorbachev's "double zero" arms control offer in Reykjavik, the President said long experience had made him hesitant about optimistic predictions.

"But I cannot deny that I believe there is an increased opportunity for a summit conference, and an increased opportunity for actual reductions of armaments, particularly of the nuclear kind."

He added that Mr Gorbachev "has some pretty practical reasons for why he would like to see a successful outcome."

The President gave a guarded answer when asked if he trusted the Soviet leader. "He's a personable gentleman but I cited to him the Russian

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MARINE QUAY At the waters edge. T 12/8/87

An office with a jester runs faster on laughter

By Howard Foster

Frustrated Jasper Carrott and Rowan Atkinson can take heart. The unofficial post of "office comedian" is to assume new importance as a way of relieving harmful stress and increasing motivation at work.

Both senior managers and office boys can benefit from the occasional witty riposte or even lampoon according to Dr Audrey Livingston Booth, director of the Stress Syndrome Foundation.

She advocates encouraging the "office jester", both to keep colleagues

smiling at difficult times of the day and to perform periodically in front of the company chairman to help him to see, in a light hearted way, how the staff regards him.

"I can remember at university how, when the workload got heavy, I used to side up to a particularly witty friend and have a chat with him," Dr Livingston Booth said.

"Then, later in the day, the laughter would come bubbling up and defuse the stress."

Dr Livingston Booth has written a guide to help those under stress to

launch National Motivation Week, which begins next week and aims to motivate employers and workers.

The week has the backing of senior industrialists and politicians from the main three parties.

She advocates lifting the spirits before rising by setting the alarm 15 minutes early and listening to a favourite piece of music.

Then, prepare to enter the workplace with a smile on your face by playing a humorous cassette in the car.

If it all gets too much, draw a

smiling face on a piece of card and keep it near by. When depression hits - look at the card.

Hints on how to cope with anger and frustration include hanging a punchbag in a cupboard and hitting it hard before you explode.

Dr Livingston Booth admits that she has yet to find an office or company that uses laughter as a positive means of reducing stress.

"We are still a long way from it, but it is important and it is up to the individual to introduce humour to help at work," she said.

NEWS SUMMARY

Cancer sufferer given transplant

A patient with lung cancer has been given a heart and lung transplant in what is thought to be the first operation of its kind.

Professor Magdi Yacoub performed the operation at the Harefield Hospital, west London, on a man aged 41 who was suffering from a rare form of lung cancer, called alveolar cell carcinoma.

The patient was said to be recovering well yesterday after giving his heart to a man suffering from heart disease. He was also said to be doing well at Harefield.

The hospital said that in that type of lung cancer the tumour affects only the lungs and does not spread to other organs through the blood or lymph systems.

Hairspray drew bees

A swarm of bees that stung a mother and her baby more than 70 times yesterday was attracted by the woman's hair conditioner, a bee-keeping expert said yesterday.

Mrs Linda Brown, aged 30, and her son Oliver, aged 15 months, were treated in hospital for stings to the head and mouth after bees attacked them in a park in Bath.

Mr David Husband, beekeeping adviser to Somerset, said it seemed the bees were drawn by the attractant in the hair conditioner.

Fear over hepatitis

A police station was shut for five hours yesterday for cleaning by specialists after a blood-stained, naked man told officers that he had the highly infectious disease, hepatitis B.

The man, who said he had been attacked and robbed of all his clothes, was given first aid at Sparkhill police station, Birmingham, then taken to hospital.

WPC Judith Bullock and WPC Sharon Reid, and PC Tom Bennett, who looked after the man, went to East Birmingham Hospital for tests.

Meningitis death

A boy aged 12 has died of the brain disease meningitis, while his friend, aged 14, is seriously ill in hospital.

The two boys, who attended Astor of Haver secondary school in Maidstone, Kent, fell ill after a half-term camping holiday with six friends at Waterbury near by. They were admitted to Maidstone Hospital during the first week of June. Stuart Hannan from Waterbury, was transferred to Great Ormond Street Hospital, in London, but died yesterday.

Maidstone health district general manager, Dr Alan Bussey said that parents of all the children in the boys' class have been advised to get preventative treatment for their sons from their GPs.

TV writ struck off

An attempt by Mr Stuart Holmes, an anti-smoking campaigner, to sue Mr Michael Checkland (right), the BBC director-general, was branded "frivolous and vexatious" in the High Court yesterday and was struck off.

The BBC applied for a striking order because Mr Holmes refused to withdraw his writ, which claimed that covering the world snooker championships sponsored by the Embassy cigarette company was a breach of the BBC charter.

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Cycle fines refunded

Six hundred Oxford cyclists have received news that they will be refunded £12 fines for failing to use lights on their bikes at night.

In their zeal to discipline Oxford's huge student cyclist population, local police took advantage of the recently introduced fixed penalty fines when dealing with cyclists failing to use lights.

But the police campaign to make cycling safer turned sour when Home Office lawyers said the Transport Act, 1982, introduced last October, was never intended to apply to cyclists.

Civil Servants 'took contractors' bribes'

Civil Servants were bribed with holidays abroad in return for favouring contractors with work at famous public buildings including Hampton Court and St James's Palace, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Corrupt officials at the Property Services Agency took holidays in Las Vegas, Miami, Austria and Guernsey, it was claimed. They also received cash and goods.

Nine employees of the Property Services Agency and a former employee of the GLC were accused of corruption, together with eight building contractors.

Apart from Hampton Court and St James's Palace the allegations related to contracts at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and the Empress State Building in Ears Court.

The PSA staff accused are: Joseph Trevillion, aged 61, of Montgomery Close, Sidcup, Kent; the district works officer

at Hampton Court, Eric Bonham, 60, of Crest Road, Collier Row, Romford, Essex; Roy Hughes, 40, of Seymour Road, Hampton Wick, Surrey; and Eric Wenborn, 55, of Blackthorn Drive, Larkfield, Kent.

Also accused is Stanley Hunt, 61, of Kingsway, West Wymondley, Kent, a technical officer in the architects department of the now defunct GLC.

The contractors accused are: brothers James Angell, 52, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Reginald Angell, 59, of Rosemary Lane, Flimwell, Sussex; brothers Colin Bygraves, 42, of Sandy Lane, Chesham, Surrey, and Peter Bygraves, 44, of Epsom, Surrey; Maurice Hearn, 65, of Mount Park Road, Eastcote, Middlesex; James Lucas, 55, of Chesham Park, Orpington, Kent; Jeffery Stow, 33, of Water End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; and Terence King, 46, of Warwick Road, Coulsdon Surrey.

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Morale at low ebb in hospitals crisis say senior doctors

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Inadequate funding on hospital services has led to declining standards and a "tragic" deterioration of morale, leading consultants said yesterday.

Mr Michael Gilkes, a consultant ophthalmologist in Brighton, said he had never before experienced such low morale in the National Health Service.

Speaking at the British Medical Association's consultants conference in London, Mr Gilkes made an impassioned appeal to the next government to face up to reality.

"At no time during my 34 years as a consultant have I and my contemporary colleagues been more desirous of coming to the end of our time. At no time have we been sadder for those coming in, too late to carry on from us," he said.

Mr Gilkes accused Sir Roy Griffiths, the Prime Minister's adviser on health, of failing to face up to the dilemma at a recent meeting with members of the association's consultants committee.

He said he told Sir Roy that he was constantly presented with the choice of treating a patient aged 80 with cataracts, a woman with breast cancer, a broken hip after a fall in the street or a 12-week abortion.

"Sir Roy said that it was up to me to decide. I said no. One of the problems of morale is that we cannot decide if it is an individual patient," Mr Gilkes said.

"If anyone questions why morale is sinking, tragically sinking, then I would say that they have no idea of reality."

Dr Bob Buckland, a consultant anaesthetist at the Royal Hampshire Hospital, Winchester, said that districts all over the country were reporting recurring bed closures, reduced operating times and staff shortages as a result of financial pressures.

Anaesthetists in his own department had recently been exhorted to use less of two effective drugs because the hospital could not afford them.

"We do not use them because they are expensive," Dr Buckland said. "We use them because they are safer, cause less morbidity and reduce length of stay in hospital."

Dr Buckland said the hos-

pital management boards' main function was to keep costs down to a minimum. There was no money to replace medical and surgical equipment although his department alone needed £70,000 a year just to stand still.

The hospital had delayed opening a five-day ward because it could not afford the staff to run it and an operating theatre had remained closed for seven months in a neighbouring new hospital for the same reason.

The meeting overwhelmingly supported a motion deploring the fact that the funding of the acute sector had failed to meet the increased demand for services.

Mr Paddy Ross, chairman of the consultants committee, later urged ministers to think again about their proposals for open or even limited access to medical records.

Mr Ross said the practical implications were overwhelming. A draft administrative check list for open access included 35 items, he said.

"I urge ministers, whoever they may be after today, to listen to reason and seek exemption of medical records under the Data Protection Act."

Irish health strike widens

By Richard Ford

Hospitals throughout the Irish Republic will be reduced to emergency services only from tomorrow as non-consultant doctors extend a strike over health cuts and conditions of service.

The dispute is already affecting 33 hospitals and is a challenge to the minority government of Mr Charles Haughey, which has refused to negotiate directly with the doctors.

The worst crisis in the nation's health service is occurring because the Fianna Fail government has refused to make concessions to anyone.

It fears that doing so would destroy its credibility and the tough stance it is taking in public spending cuts aimed at

restoring order to the country's finances.

Mr Haughey's administration is bracing itself for more nationwide protests over cuts in spending on education, and its future budgetary strategy is expected to mean further public expenditure reductions.

A letter from Mr Haughey to his cabinet ministers, leaked recently, urged them to look again at their departmental estimates adding: "No expenditure should be regarded as sacrosanct and immune to elimination or reduction."

The government has allocated £1.3 billion (about £1.1 billion) for the health service in 1987.

A meeting of 708 non-consultant hospital doctors

(NCHD's) voted in a secret ballot by 686 to 22 to extend the strike from tomorrow.

The country's 15 private hospitals are unaffected.

Routine admissions, outpatients' clinics and other services will close with consultants providing emergency services.

The Irish Medical Organization, representing the non-consultant doctors expects its 1,600 members to back the strike.

The stoppage is about cuts that will mean the loss of 200 jobs and an increase in the number of hours worked.

Dr Timothy Collins, the organization's vice-president, said that there were worse health cuts to come and called for negotiations to prevent the dispute escalating tomorrow.

Policeman gave aid to dying man

A police sergeant told Cardiff Crown Court yesterday how he fought to save a prisoner who lay dying on a cell floor five hours after his arrest for being drunk and disorderly.

Two police constables have been charged with the manslaughter of Philip Howard, an unemployed labourer, who died of internal bleeding after allegedly being knuckled repeatedly. PC Jackie Harris, aged 37, and PC Stephen Riddick, aged 24, stationed at Ferndale in mid-Glamorgan, deny the charge.

Yesterday Det Inspector Alan Thomas read out interviews alleged to have taken place between the two policemen and Chief Supt Don Carsley, head of South Wales CID, about the arrest of Mr Howard.

PC Riddick is alleged to have said: "Neither of us hit or kicked him at all. We used no unnecessary force, only to get the handcuffs on him."

PC Harris allegedly told the senior detective: "At no time was I in front of the man where I could put my knee into his stomach."

The policemen allegedly said that Mr Howard punched PC Riddick in the face after he had been called to his home in Hendrefafad Street, Tylorstown, mid Glamorgan.

The policemen said they ended up struggling on the pavement, where Mr Howard was handcuffed before being taken into custody at Ton Pentre police station. Police Sergeant William Grimes said Mr Howard slumped unconscious after being taken to a lavatory. He tried to give cardiac massage and mouth to mouth resuscitation.

Stronger barrier tested for M-way

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

A motorway crash barrier capable of preventing not only cars, as the present ones do, but lorries and coaches from crossing the central reservation has been developed and tested.

One limited government survey showed that 14 per cent of all vehicles crashing into the central motorway barriers were lorries and coaches.

One in 10 of the lorries was exceeding the 60mph speed limit.

This week a London-to-Glasgow express coach flattened a 200 feet section of the central barrier on the M1 before crossing the central reservation as well as the opposite carriageway. However, it bit no oncoming traffic.

The present barriers are designed to "redirect safely" a 1.5 tonne car travelling at 70mph and striking the barrier at an angle of 20 degrees.

Safety experts emphasize that the barriers have in the past "held quite heavy vehicles" in motorway

crashes. A large lorry weighs up to 38 tonnes.

Research by the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory shows that the existing barriers are able to restrain 60 per cent of lorries and coaches.

The laboratory has designed and tested a stronger "high containment" barrier which employs either twice the width or twice the height of an existing "open-box" safety fence, a type used at present around bridge parapets.

It is thought that the stronger barrier may in some cases increase head injuries sustained by car occupants, and damage to cars.

● The Department of Transport is being sued over allegedly faulty barriers by Miss Samantha Von Kotze, a survivor of an accident on the M4 last year in which 13 people died.

● The British Standards Institute is expected to introduce a code of practice soon, on the way barriers should be put up, and bow details of design could be improved.

Breeder denies theft of pet dog

A top dog breeder was accused yesterday of stealing a company director's pet dog.

Mrs Phyllis Colgan, aged 39, was alleged to have snatched the dog after it escaped from the garden of its owner, Mr Mark Jones.

Mr David Stokes, for the prosecution, told Bury St Edmunds Crown Court, that Mrs Colgan bundled the dog into a car while two accomplices pinned Mr Jones against a wall.

He said the incident came after an argument in which Mrs Colgan, an international show judge, accused Mr Jones of being unfit to own a dog.

Mrs Colgan, of Bury St Edmunds, denied robbing Mr Jones of an 18-month-old Newfoundland bitch, called Karazan Dolly Daydream.

Mr Stokes told the court that Mr Jones bought the animal from Mrs Colgan for £150. Some weeks later when Dolly escaped he asked Mrs

Falconry centre spreads wings to greet Princess



A white-bellied sea eagle, one of many rare birds of prey at the Falconry Centre, Newent, Gloucestershire, which Princess Anne is to visit on Tuesday, returning yesterday to the hand of Mr Simon Brough, curator of birds (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Diners say waiters beat them

Diners in a Chinese restaurant were attacked by a group of Chinese waiters with knives, chairs and pieces of wood, a woman told Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

Miss Sharon Kim Pryor, aged 20, a greengrocer from Dagenham, Essex, told the court that the party of Englishmen were on the floor and the Chinese were beating them with knives, chair legs and pieces of wood.

Miss Pryor was giving evidence on the second day of the trial of five waiters who deny unlawful fighting and an affray last June.

She told the court she had gone to the West End with friends for a Chinese meal. They had arrived at the Diamond Restaurant, Leicester Square, at about 11 pm.

Miss Pryor said she and her friends had finished their meal when one of the friends said a fight had started in the restaurant. She could not see the Englishmen, who must have been on the floor, but she could see the Chinese men, breaking legs off chairs and hitting the Englishmen.

There was a room near by and she saw a couple of the Chinese men coming out of it with knives.

"When that happened I was just very scared and I could not look any more as there was blood everywhere," she said.

Miss Pryor said the Chinese seemed to get a bit worried when one Englishman said he was from the Foreign Office. Then the police had arrived.

Earlier, one of the Englishmen said he and his friends had gone to the restaurant for a meal shortly after midnight.

Mr Matthew Robert Winward, a builder, denied that the reaction of his group was aggressive when they discovered they could not have drinks, or that there had been swearing.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Live grenade used in game

Six boys found a Second World War live hand grenade on waste ground in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, tossed it to each other like a ball and tried to pull the pin.

Mr Edward Byrne, aged 43, a lorry driver, realized the danger and took the rusty grenade from them.

Colgan to look out in case she returned to the kennels. When the dog was traced Mrs Colgan ordered Mr Jones to return her and when he refused threatened to bring the police to fetch the dog.

Shortly afterwards Mr Jones was walking Dolly when he was pinned to a wall by two men.

Mr Stokes told the court that Mrs Colgan told police she was the dog's legal owner. The case continues.

Oxford discipline

Exam parties toe the line

By Andrew Morgan

Students at Oxford University have scaled new heights of decorum this week in their post-examination celebrations.

Hardly a bottle of Dom Perignon or a smidgen of flour has polluted the city streets.

Yesterday, friends of Mr Neil Mason, from University College, headed a letter from the proctors, responsible for discipline, calling for an end to "boorish behaviour".

They waited until Mr Mason, finishing his finals in Politics, Philosophy and Economics, put a toe inside the college door before showering him with Moët & Chandon, shaving foam and plastic string.

In an alley next to the examinations school, Miss Corinne Cummings lay in wait before covering Mr Owen Richards, a fellow student at St Peter's, with champagne.

The police were pleased, as were the proctors, who had written to all 12,000 students for the fourth year in succession.

Last June there were 20 complaints from the public.

So far there has been none.

Mr Peter Neumann, the senior proctor, said: "It's early days for final exams but we think there's been a positive response. The public image of the university should not be one of irresponsibility, discourtesy and extravagant waste".

But while the high jinks on the streets have been diluted, the frivolities inside college walls, where the proctors' jurisdiction ends, are as intense as ever. Even the death from a heroin and alcohol mixture of Miss Olivia Channon, daughter of Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, 12 months ago this week has failed to alarm most students unduly.

Miss Channon, a student at St Hilda's, died in the room of Count Gottfried von Bismarck at Christ Church.

At one party this week, just across from the Blue Boar wing where Miss Channon's body was found, an Old Etonian listed "drugs prices from a well-known student

pusher at another college: £27 for a quarter-ounce of cannabis; £12 for three days' of the amphetamine "speed"; £3.50 for a tablet of LSD, or "acid".

The man aged 19 added: "He earns about £1,000 a term from students but his supplies are running short now because many people got to hear about him."

"He doesn't sell heroin — there is very little demand for that — and a few people I know who take it buy the drug in London."

The party also boasted Mr Antoine Palmer, a self-proclaimed exponent of the camp style, from Balliol College, dressed in Edith Sitwell-type drooping cap and striped tights, intent on kissing as many male lips as possible.

Mr Andrew Brown, a law student, said: "Christ Church has been trying to get away from its elitist, thrashing image for years. They thought they had succeeded when Olivia Channon was found dead in the college. I think they'll be tough on misbehaviour this year".

Birth clinic resists censure

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An infertility clinic which has been accused of disregarding guidelines on "test tube" baby treatments has said the recommendations should be redrafted.

The clinic at the Hmama Hospital Wellington, London, has been criticized by the Voluntary Licensing Authority, which monitors the ethical and medical issues of in vitro fertilization, and which published new guidelines last month.

The authority has expressed concern that the clinic has used human eggs donated by relatives to help patients conceive. Such close relationships may have an adverse effect if children grow up to discover their background, the authority said.

It added that the number of fertilized eggs implanted in women should be no more than three, to avoid the risk of multiple births.

In a letter to *The Lancet* today, Professor Ian Craft, director of the unit, and two colleagues, complain that the guidelines have effectively become rules.

"Why should doctors not be allowed to use their clinical judgement in the best interests

of an infertile couple, when they are expected to do so for every aspect of medicine?" they ask.

The letter says there is no evidence to support the view that subsequent emotional disturbance in children born of eggs from known or related donors is any greater than in cases involving anonymous donors.

"The role of the VLA needs to be reassessed and its guidelines redrafted."

The clinic has until September to conform with the guidelines or risk losing the authority's approval.

Mini-town to be built near resort

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A £400 million property development, which will create a mini-town with 3,000 homes, is planned outside the resort of Weston-super-Mare in Avon.

A consortium of three developers, Beazer Homes; its subsidiary, Second City (South West); and Westbury Homes, hopes to build four separate adjoining estates on 540 acres of land. The project will include 65 acres for industrial development, open spaces, schools, a church, public houses, leisure facilities and a shopping centre.

The local authority, Woodspire District Council, has given planning permission for the first three phases and Avon County Council's southern area planning committee meets next week to consider the final part.

If permission is granted, the consortium hopes to start work by the end of the year, and expects to finish within 10 years. The annual target will be 400 houses, costing an average of £45,000.

Another scheme to be submitted in the next few days plans to convert the mainly disused Portishead docks, near Bristol, into a marina.

With this as a focal point, the 1,200-acre development would include 4,000 new homes, a hotel, golf course, shopping centre, and lakes. The scheme is by a consortium of Ideal Homes, a member of the Trafalgar House Group; McLean Homes; and Bristol-based Pearce Developments.

English lamb is cheaper and fish plentiful

Weekend food prices

Home-produced lamb prices have dropped sharply this week. A whole leg in some areas is 18p a lb cheaper than last week: a whole shoulder is down 8-14p a lb, and loin chops are down 9-10p a lb.

New Zealand lamb loin and best end chops are down about 2p a lb. Beef, topside and mince are slightly cheaper but sirloin steak is a little more expensive. Leg of pork ranges from 88-128p a lb and boneless shoulder from £1-£1.49 a lb.

There is a good selection of fresh fish everywhere and prices of most white fish are

down 2-3p a lb. Herring and mackerel are also cheaper because of a seasonal increase in supplies, but Dover sole is up by as much as 23p a lb in some areas.

More unusual varieties at Billingsgate include garfish at 60-70p a lb, a long tubular species which can be fried or poached and has a good flavour and firm flesh.

Black Sea bream is plentiful and of excellent quality and should be about £1.60 a lb. Venus clams, which cost between £1.40-£1.60 a lb, can be cooked the same way as mussels or made into a chow-

der. Arbroath smokies are plump and plentiful at £2.20-£2.45 for a 19-lb fish.

There is a good selection of melons including yellow honeydews from Spain at 60-120p each; Galia melons are sweet and juicy and cost from 60p-£1 each. As well as Spanish water melons, from £1.25-£2 each, there are Carmel golden water melons from 90p to £1.20 each. Tunnel grown English strawberries at 50-95p a 16-lb are widely available. There is plenty of stone fruit including cherries, 70p-£1.60 a lb, peaches 12-20p each, apricots 15-25p each and apri-

cots 70-80p a lb. English natural rhubarb at 15-25p a lb, pineapples 70p-£1.75 each, bananas 38-54p a lb, and lemons 8-20p each, are all excellent.

English and imported asparagus, £1.60-£2.20 a lb, is still in season. Imported broccoli 60-90p a lb, courgettes 45-75p a lb, and English aubergines 50-70p each are good quality. New this week are English and French broad beans at 55-65p a lb.

For salads the best buys include tomatoes 40-65p a lb, iceberg lettuce 40-90p each, cucumber 35-60p each, and spring onions 16-28p a bunch.

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WESSEX ROOF

Fitt vote is crucial to West Belfast result

By Richard Ford

The legacy of one man haunts the most renowned constituency in Northern Ireland where constitutional nationalism is battling to take the seat from the Provisional IRA's chief apologist, Mr Gerard Adams.

Four years after losing the seat to Provisional Sinn Féin, the destination of Lord Fitt's 10,326 votes is crucial to the outcome in West Belfast. In 1983, the SDLP and Mr Gerard Fitt (as he then was) evenly split the anti-Provisional vote and no one can judge whether enough of Lord Fitt's vote will switch to the SDLP to give the party victory.

Even during this campaign the former MP has been unable to resist temptation and intervened by appealing to his supporters to back the Workers Party, a small left-wing grouping vehemently opposed to the Provisionals.

Stretching from the city centre, it is the most Roman Catholic constituency in the province with only about 8,000 of its 59,400 electorate being Protestant, mainly living in working class estates off Shankill Road.

Unemployment reaches 70 per cent in some areas, the police can go on foot patrol only if surrounded by a phalanx of soldiers, and many districts bear the scars of 17 years of violence.

Yet, despite the undeniable deprivation, the toughest Thatcherite economic rigour has yet to affect the constituency.

Three of Belfast's 14 leisure centres are in the area, a huge house-building programme has produced estates of neat red-brick homes, and new private houses are even being built and sold in Falls Road.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party, fighting a professional campaign, is emphasizing the need of an MP at

Westminster to lobby ministers for improvements in the area, the advantages of the Anglo-Irish agreement and its opposition to violence, particularly the rioting which, it says, causes hardship to no one but the nationalist community.

In many areas the argument for an end to the violence is effective, recent street disorder and the anger within the nationalist community has caused such alarm within Provisional Sinn Féin that it has made three public appeals for it to stop.

The SDLP candidate, Dr Joseph Hendron, who has practised in the lower Falls for 20 years, is a decent well-meaning man, but he lacks the charisma and sharpness of Mr Adams.

Mr Adams's tacticians are obviously aware of the damage that violence and his abstention from Westminster could cause to his re-election prospects.

His election material is remarkable for its failure to offer unambiguous support for the Provisional IRA and its failure to refer to his abstention from the Commons.

The Alliance Party has not stood and it advised its supporters to back the SDLP as the only party that could beat Provisional Sinn Féin, but the Unionists are standing.

The chief executive of the Official Unionist Party, Mr Frank Miller, has no chance of winning but is intent on achieving maximum publicity for the "loyalist" position.

The Workers Party is campaigning on a platform of peace and jobs but will again be squeezed by the big parties.

All attention will be on Mr Adams and Dr Hendron; to lose the seat would be a shattering blow for the credibility of Mr Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin's president.

The children's verdict



One of the children (above) who are helping John Craven of the BBC to collect the results of an election poll among pupils from 471 schools throughout Britain. The results will be broadcast on the television programme, *Newsround* at 5pm today. The verdict is being collated from the telephone and electronic mail messages collected via *The Times* Network

Systems, which runs an educational data base linking schools' computers. "On a very small scale in the 1983 election the result from schoolchildren was almost a mirror of the actual election result. This is a much bigger project", John Craven said.

(Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

Elephant outweighs the poll count

Titch, a two-ton 18-year-old Indian elephant, has pushed the general election aside in Dewsbury and opened up the world of the Taj Mahal to the people of this West Yorkshire town.

For the first time the general election count has been moved out of the town hall, to make way for a reconstruction

of the Taj Mahal, which was opened by Titch and Mr George Spate, the mayor.

During the next 11 days people can escape the rain for a mirage of lawns and fountains, Indian music and the scent of spices. Evergreen trees typical of the Agra area of India will shield visitors from the not-quite-so-burning sun

while the shrine's famous outline is reflected in a lake.

The decision to move in the Taj Mahal, move out the general election and flood the floor of the Victorian town hall was taken by Enterprise Dewsbury, a diverse group committed to improving the town's image, which has been described as drab and poor

Getting rid of election rubbish

By Robin Young

Someone, somewhere, wants all the election mail shots that have cascaded through the nation's letter-boxes. The London School of Economics library is so keen to have election material of any kind that it has placed advertisements in *The Times* asking for leaflets, posters, rosettes, candidate's calling cards, bunting and any other election ephemera.

Brian Hunter, the assistant librarian in the book acquisitions department, who is in charge of the LSE's election material collection, says that in 1983 he managed to obtain material from approximately one-third of the constituencies to add to a stockpile which has been growing steadily since 1945.

The LSE's main line of attack is to recruit local collectors in as many constituencies as possible, and to provide them with large stamped addressed envelopes in which to mail material.

They include staff, former students, and contacts among librarians and indexers. Mr Hunter, who is more usually occupied in Slavonic librarianship, concentrates his attention principally on constituencies with well-known candidates. The LSE swap their unwanted duplicates with the national libraries of Wales and Scotland.

The most comprehensive collection of election addresses is held by the University of Bristol, which acquired an archive running back to 1892 when it bought the National Liberal Club's library ten years ago. Mr Nick Lee, the assistant librarian who has been furthering the collection since then, writes to all candidates asking for a copy of their election address.

The Labour and Conservative parties now collect their own candidates' election addresses. The Alliance tends to rely on Bristol and, as an inheritor of the National Liberal Club, connection, some Liberal candidates still make a conscientious point of sending in all their opponents' election addresses, as well as their own.

17% of inner-city voters opting out

By Peter Davenport

A large section of the urban population was unable or unwilling to play a part in yesterday's general election. A recent survey into the system of electoral registration has discovered that up to 17 per cent of adults in the inner cities are missing from the roll.

Most of the residents had acceptable reasons for non-registration, such as illegibility through nationality or recent change of address, but many others had simply opted out of the system.

In one area as many as 11.5 per cent of potential voters were omitted from the register for reasons which "gave rise to concern", according to the man who headed the survey, Dr Michel Le Lohe, senior lecturer in politics in the School of Social Science at Bradford University.

The study was sponsored by the Commission for Racial Equality and involved the questioning of 3,489 residents in five northern towns and cities with areas of mixed white, Asian and Afro-Caribbean population. The areas covered were: Chapeltown, Leeds; Manningham, Bradford; Deepdale, Preston; Far-

town, Huddersfield; and Toxteth, Liverpool.

Dr Le Lohe said that the Afro-Caribbean population formed the largest proportion of those whose reasons for not registering gave cause for concern; at 8.4 per cent the figure of those who wanted no part in the electoral process was about twice as great as the proportion of Asians and whites.

Dr Le Lohe, whose report will also go to the Home Office, said that the "enormous difficulties" of ensuring a comprehensive register posed serious implications for the proposed community charge which may be introduced to replace the rating system. The electoral register would be used as a basis for the charge register.

Problems could arise in two areas. First, because people would realize they may be worse off under the new system they would simply avoid registration.

Second, it could lead to strains on good race relations if it was realized that a disproportionately large group of black people were not on the register and thus not paying the due charge.

Tiree takes a less than feverish approach

By Ronald Farrar

Polling day began like most other days in Tiree, quietly.

The Hebridean island was on course to being once again the sunniest place in Britain. Governments may form and dissolve like the tide and election fever grip the mainland, but in Tiree life beat with a marathon pulse, slowly. Mainland Scotland with its big issues of unemployment, constitutional change and threatened industry lay over the horizon.

At Scarinish where neat, white-washed croft houses bunch together to form a capital for the island, a polling station has been set up in the dentist's surgery, an invasion which inflicted no unnecessary pain on patients seeking treatment. The dentist, I was told, passed away eight years ago.

There were two other polling stations on the island for the 632 registered voters whose votes will be the last in Britain to be counted. The next government will be known and every other candidate in the land celebrating or mourning their political careers before the Argyll and Bute count is completed.

The constituency is so scattered and remote that a helicopter is required to call at the islands of Coll, Colonsay, Gigha, Islay, Jura, Mull and Tiree to pick up the ballot boxes and fly them to the count at Loch Gilphead.

The helicopter begins its round at dawn today and it will be noon at the earliest before Mr John MacKay, the sitting member and Scottish Office Minister for Education, Agriculture and Fisheries learns whether or not he has kept the seat.

Waiting to see if the Welsh Liberals can repeat their by-election success

By John Young

The morning after a General Election, once the overall outcome has become clear, is inevitably an anti-climax. But the results from certain constituencies which continue to trickle in today will still be greeted with considerable interest, and none more so than that from Brecon and Radnor.

This is the seat which Mr Richard Llywyd won for the Liberals in a sensational by-election in 1985, overturning a Conservative majority of nearly 9,000. The Conservative candidate suffered the humiliation of finishing an outpaced third.

The result in Brecon and Radnor is expected at around lunchtime; as in other large and thinly populated constituencies, it is impossible to begin the count before day-break. The 110 polling stations are scattered around an area which, although not on a par with some of the wilder parts of Scotland, is positively vast by the standards of England and Wales.

Although it encompasses more than half the county of Powys, it contains fewer than 50,000 electors. In the beautiful wilderness areas of the Brecon Beacons national park and the "empty quarter" west of Builth and Llandrindod Wells, almost the only living creatures are the ubiquitous upland sheep.

Despite its predominantly rural character, it was for the better part of half a century a Labour stronghold, explained partly by the radical Welsh tradition, which means that country folk in Wales are less likely to vote Conservative than their English counterparts, and partly by the fact that its southern end encompassed the upper fringes

of the mining valleys around Brynmawr and Cefn-coed.

But the Conservatives took it in 1979 and, after boundary reorganisation, removed most of what was left of the valleys. It seemed set to become as true blue as formerly it had been deepest red.

That was until Mr Llywyd came along. His success was attributed in large measure to the defection of the farming vote; he himself has impeccable farming credentials, having worked as a lecturer at an agricultural college and as a professional farm manager.

There seems no obvious reason why he should not this time hold on to, or even increase, his precarious majority of 539 votes. Roadside verges which in most parts of rural Britain sprout blue poppies are here dotted with the bright orange message:

"Livsey Again." Some 17 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, compared with a national proportion of only two per cent.

He has obviously made himself very popular during his brief period at Westminster, and he is a local boy made good, a phenomenon which the Welsh particularly admire.

But significantly it was Labour, and not the Conservatives, that finished such a close second in the by-election. The party has fielded the same candidate as in 1985, Dr Richard Willey, an educational writer and researcher.

The Conservatives are also confident that the farmers' protest vote was a temporary manifestation of discontent, something that is not borne out by a *Farmers' Weekly* poll, which indicates a continuing disenchantment.

Jibes that peppered the battle

SAYINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN

May 25
● We now have a press which in sections is more irresponsible, more prone to slander, more filthy than we have had in this country before - Mr Neil Kinnock.

● I think the proposals for a Ministry for Women are a load of baloney - Mrs Edwina Currie, junior health minister.

● The Minister for Women would be in the Cabinet and obviously would be a woman - Miss Harriet Harman, Labour candidate at Peckham.

● [Mr Kinnock] wants Dad's Army back and Captain Mainwaring's return to the colours - Dr David Owen.

May 26
● If ever David Owen were allowed any say in the affairs of this country again, he would find the going tough... he'd go off and found another country - Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign coordinator.

● Neil Kinnock has got a nice smile, but that is not a good enough reason even for hiring a new cook - Lady Sear, Liberal leader in the House of Lords.

May 29
● The fight is very much on for the nature of British society - Dr David Owen.

● We are confident that... the overwhelming

majority of Labour local authorities are very well respected and supported - Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign coordinator.

● Face yourself and you finish strong - Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

● If the Swedes can do it, we in Britain can. Neil Kinnock's next administration is going to be the first of 10 - Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary.

June 1
● The Government is attempting to rewrite history on the basis of the last few months' unemployment figures - Dr David Owen.

● Nurses no longer believe that the National Health Service is safe in Mrs Thatcher's hands - Mr Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman on health and social security.

June 2
● The Tory Party promised law and order. It delivered crime and riots - Mr Clive Soley, Labour spokesman on home affairs.

● Maggie's blue meannies are starving our schools - Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman.

● I said on television the other night I thought this campaign was the dirtiest of all and that is still my view - Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister.

June 4
● The police are not Tory and they should not be Labour or

Liberal police either - Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

June 8
● We do not believe you are able to help the weaker people by taking away from the talents and abilities of those who create the wealth - Mrs Thatcher.

● This election has singularly failed to lift the sights and look to the future - Dr David Owen.

● Mrs Thatcher's preference for the past is encouraged by the fact that she is surrounded by a Cabinet of tired grey men concerned only with survival, the stuffing knocked out of them by the constant need to say yes when the boss says yes - Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign coordinator.

● Maggie Thatcher is the one you would trust with your money, David Owen is the choice for a romantic encounter. David Steel would be the best to decorate the house and Neil Kinnock would make a great baby sitter - Result of a survey carried out by Women's Own.

June 9
● If Mrs Thatcher had been captain of the Titanic she would have tried to calm the passengers by persuading them the ship was only stopped to take on ice - Mr David Steel.

● [Mrs Thatcher] is grown up, she is a politician. She is a professional, so am I. There is no point in whingeing about it

at all - Mr Neil Kinnock on personal attacks.

June 10
● I don't assume too much from straw people voting in straw polls; there is no substitute for real people voting tomorrow - Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

● There is only one loony left - Mrs Thatcher - Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman.

● People have a fear of the present Labour Party that they had not had of Labour Parties in the past - Mrs Thatcher.

● What we see is in the Tory Record. It is not greatness, it is the self-deluding vanity of a fading Empress and her courtiers - Mr Neil Kinnock.

● It is very necessary for indicating to other countries, many of whom are thinking of investing in us, that we have a strong majority - Mrs Thatcher.

● I can confirm unequivocally there is no intention to privatize Job Centres - Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment.

● We have respected the electorate, we have trusted them. Now the question is, will they trust us? - Mr David Owen, leader of the SDP.

● I don't want a shouting match. That is what I am treated to every Tuesday and Thursday in the House of Commons - Mrs Thatcher to an irate caller on the BBC Election Call programme.

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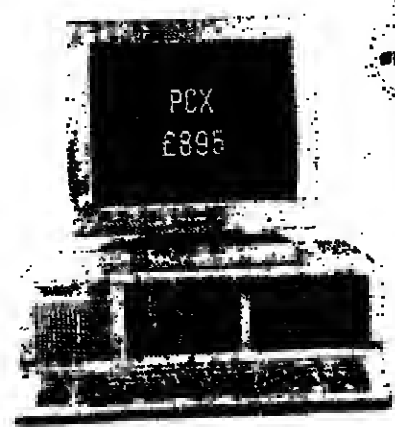
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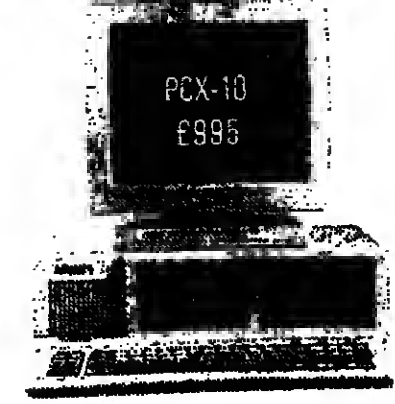
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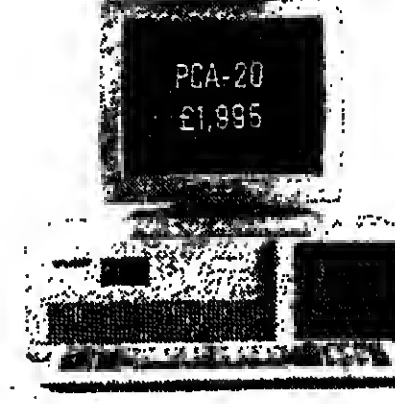
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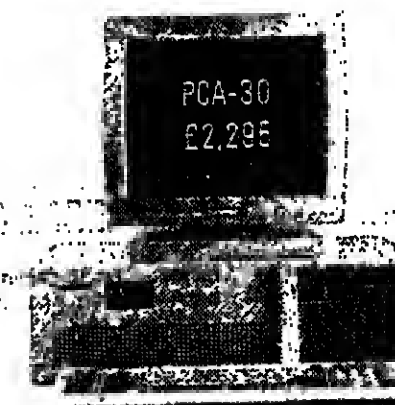
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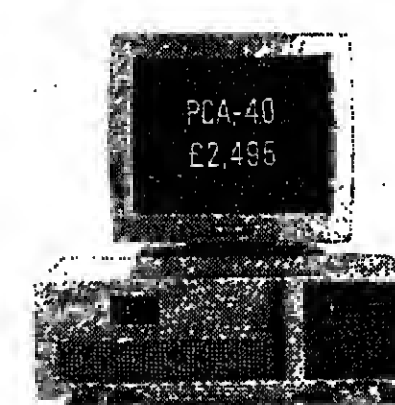
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Black women affected most by Bill

US welfare overhaul aims at making parents look for jobs

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Congress has taken a decisive step towards the most sweeping overhaul of the welfare system in more than 50 years, aimed primarily at forcing or coaxing low-income parents to take jobs.

The ways and means committee of the House of Representatives approved a Bill requiring states to establish large-scale programmes involving compulsory job training, education and work for parents with dependent children.

Most of those involved will be women bringing up children alone. They are the most costly welfare group in the country and their numbers are expanding rapidly. The central aim of the Bill is to persuade the women to take jobs or run the risk of losing welfare payments. The measure would help states to finance nursery facilities.

President Reagan is a concerned advocate of reforms, and there is strong bipartisan agreement on Capitol Hill that the system needs a drastic overhaul. But the details of the Bill have sparked strong opposition from Republicans, and the measure could face a presidential veto.

The main objection is the cost, which over the next five

years would be about \$5.2 billion (£3.1 billion), of which \$1.1 billion would be for job training, education and job creation.

A fight seems likely on the floor of the House and the Senate. Opponents say the Bill would provide benefits to welfare recipients that exceed the pay for entry-level jobs.

Republicans are fiercely opposed to one provision that requires states to give benefits to families with an unemployed father in the home. Half the states do not provide benefits to such families, and surveys say many fathers leave home just to allow the family to qualify for welfare.

Several states have recently started experimenting with "workfare" programmes in which training, nursery facilities and jobs themselves are created, with the aim of breaking what President Reagan has called the "cycle of dependency" that passes from generation to generation. No state, however, has gone so far as to cut off welfare recipients who refuse to participate.

One of the biggest disincentives for coming off welfare is the loss of Medicare cover for medical bills. The proposed new legislation would allow people to continue receiving Medicare

benefits for six months after working their way off welfare.

The measure also provides that the first \$100 a month earnings of a welfare recipient who takes a job would be ignored in the computation of welfare payments. The Bill yesterday received enthusiastic support from the National Governors' Association and the American Public Welfare Association.

Most of those affected by the planned changes are likely to be black women. Parents whose children are aged three or older will be expected to participate in the work or training programmes. Those with younger children can participate voluntarily.

Nearly four million parents, mostly mothers, and about seven million children are covered by the Aid to Families with Dependent Children programme, by far the biggest welfare programme in the US.

It is estimated that at least 75,000 parents would participate each year at the outset, with the Federal Government bearing 65 per cent of the cost of work and training programmes and the state the cost of additional child care facilities. The Bill also provides funds to ensure that pay rates for participants exceed the rate of welfare benefits.

Russia poised for space leap

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet Union plans to create a space transport system of manned shuttles, reusable booster rockets and space cargo "tugs" for trips between orbiting stations, the head of the Soviet space agency, Glavkosmos, said yesterday.

Mr Alexander Dunayev told *Pravda* that the drafting of plans for the system was going ahead after the successful test launch of the new Soviet heavy-lift booster rocket, Energia, last month.

He said the launch of the two-stage, 170 million horsepower rocket marked an important step forward in efforts to expand space manufacturing by lifting new units for manned orbiting stations, scientific equipment, fuel and industrial materials.

Energia, launched on May 15, has a payload capacity of more than 100 tonnes, or five

times as great as the Soviet Proton rocket used in previous heavy launches. Soviet officials describe Energia's eight engines as the most powerful in the world, a claim which has not been disputed by Western space experts.

Nasa officials have said that Energia's successful test flight marked a tremendous achievement for Moscow, which now stood to take the lead in space.

Mr Dunayev said the development of the Soviet space programme required economical transport operations which could be achieved by using partially or fully reusable booster rockets and inter-orbital transport vehicles — or so-called "space tugs". He did not go into detail about the space tugs, which would presumably be used to ferry supplies and crews between orbiting space stations.

Western experts say they expect the first Soviet shuttle flight later this year.

Soviet space officials have been quoted as saying that they expect space industries, including the production of pharmaceuticals and semiconductors, to earn 50 billion roubles (£45 billion) a year by 1990.

Mr Dunayev noted Soviet plans to send two space vehicles to Mars to study its moon Phobos next year and for joint space flights with Syria, France and Bulgaria in the next two years.

Although the Soviet Union portrays its space programme as strictly peaceful, Western space experts say much of Moscow's space effort is military and Western countries have been less than enthusiastic about sharing space technology.

Subway vigilante's 'fantasy'



Mr Bernhard Goetz, who is standing trial at New York Supreme Court for the alleged shooting of four youths on a subway, being escorted through lower Manhattan by a member of the Guardian Angels, an unofficial vigilante group.

Mr Goetz's lawyer, making his final statement in the trial which has lasted six weeks, asked the jurors on Wednesday not to believe the words of his own client (NYT reports from New York).

Mr Barry Slotnick said in his summing up that Mr Goetz's account of how he shot four youths on a Manhattan subway train in December 1984 was the "fantasy" of a "traumatized, sick, psychologically upset individual". Other evidence presented showed,

he said, that the shootings could not have occurred the way Mr Goetz said they did.

"He took these statements," Mr Slotnick said, referring to the prosecutor, Mr Gregory Waples, "and he fashioned his case around them. Well, that's unrealistic and that's untrue, and that's not how people are convicted in this country."

Mr Goetz said in video and audiotaped statements played earlier in the trial that he intended to murder the youths when he drew his weapon, because he feared they would beat him and rob him. He also said on the tapes that he had paused after three of the youths had been shot down, had seen one apparently unharmed and, in a moment of rage, had fired again.

Mr Goetz is charged with attempted murder, assault and weapon possession.

Nicaraguan Indian exiles seek unity in war on Sandinistas

From Martha Honey, San José

Nicaraguan Indian exile leaders have started a meeting in the Honduran border hamlet of Rus Rus aimed at ending more than four years of division and creating a united anti-Sandinista movement for the indigenous people of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

While the meeting is being billed as an attempt to create a more effective Indian movement to counter the Sandinistas, several top Indian leaders say that their primary aim is to forge a new alliance which will give them leverage with their American sponsors and with the newly-created Contra umbrella movement, the Nicaraguan Resistance.

The Atlantic coast rebel groups have not officially joined the resistance, and one aim of this meeting is to elect democratically their representatives.

The rebels along Nicaragua's Atlantic coast have maintained an unstable relationship with the main US-backed Contra army, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is made up largely of Nicaraguans of Spanish descent and which has majority control in the resistance. Indian exile leaders say that their different culture and history as a largely English-speaking, Protestant people and their demands for autonomy are not fully accepted by either the FDN or its US backers.

Indian officials say that the meeting in the heart of Indian territory is being organized and financed by the US State Department, which is providing transport, tents, food and other supplies.

This remote location was chosen, the officials say, to try to stop the rapid return to Nicaragua of Indian refugees. Under the Sandinistas' amnesty programme, and with

United Nations assistance, an estimated 2,000 refugees have been leaving the camps every week and moving back to the Nicaraguan side of the border.

The meeting almost collapsed last week when the Honduran Government announced a crackdown on Contra activities and refused to grant visas to about 40 people planning to attend. However, American officials in Honduras, whom the Indians refer to as "our strategic allies", intervened and cleared the way for the meeting.

Informed sources here say that, at the insistence of Indian exile leaders, five State Department officials recently replaced the handful of US CIA operatives supervising Contra political and military activities along the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

MANAGUA: President Ortega said yesterday that the CIA is still sending money to Roman Catholic Church leaders in Nicaragua (AP reports).

Speaking at a news conference, Señor Ortega responded to reporters' questions on a report in the US magazine *Newsweek*, quoting unnamed sources, that hundreds of thousands of dollars may have been sent covertly to the Roman Catholic Church in Nicaragua.

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Archbishop of Managua and a critic of the left-wing Sandinista Government, on Monday called the report "false and slanderous".

President Ortega said that the Government was always willing to talk to the Church, but added: "As long as they do not stop receiving money from the CIA, and do not change their attitude and act as true spiritual leaders of the people in favour of peace, then it will be difficult to advance in the dialogue."

US to arm Unita with Stinger missiles in \$15m aid package

Washington (NYT) — The Reagan Administration has told Congress that it is going to continue to provide covert military aid to the Angolan rebels, according to government officials.

The Administration will send a \$15 million (£9.1 million) package of military equipment to Unita, the pro-Western movement headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi, officials said, which will include Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

The first \$15 million worth of equipment was sent last year, and the Administration has now indicated that it will

support Unita at an equivalent level next year, too.

In addition to Stinger missiles, Unita will receive anti-tank missiles to counter a new shipment of Soviet tanks sent to Luanda. "When the shopping list is complete, it could be between \$15 million and \$17 million," an official said.

The money for Unita is provided out of the CIA budget. Formal congressional approval is not needed, but the aid could be blocked by majority votes in both the Senate and the House.

The commitment to send

the military aid represents a decision by the Administration to maintain its policy of selectively supporting anti-communist insurgencies.

The House select committee on intelligence recently came within one vote of cutting off further aid to Dr Savimbi's guerrilla forces. The Administration argued that Unita needs the equipment to counter a dry-season offensive recently started by the Angolan Government. State Department officials have said that Luanda recently received a new delivery of Soviet arms worth \$1 billion.

Congress repealed a law two years ago that had prohibited aid to the Angolan rebels. The law had resulted in intense lobbying by conservatives to aid the Unita forces.

Although the House intelligence committee members voted 8-7 not to block the new aid package, their Senate counterparts are not expected to offer significant opposition. But two members of the Senate intelligence committee have raised reservations.

Senator Bill Bradley has urged that the programme should no longer be covert, and Senator Dennis De-

Concini has expressed concern about the security of the Stinger missiles.

Mr DeConcini does not object to sending Stingers to Unita, but is worried that if captured they could be sold on the black market to terrorist groups and used to down airliners.

The Stingers were originally given to the Unita forces for protection of their base camp in south-east Angola. Since their arrival more than a year ago, Unita claims to have shot down more than 40 Soviet-built Angolan aircraft.

Storm over radioactive soil dump

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The state of New Jersey has unleashed a political storm by deciding to dump 15,000 drums of radioactive soil on a nature reserve.

The soil has been kept in a warehouse in Montclair, a residential town, for more than three years while state officials have searched for a permanent disposal site.

But under pressure from a court order to do something with the contaminated earth, they have finally set their sights on a nature sanctuary, prompting a storm of protests.

Mr Donald Hodel, the US Secretary of the Interior, has written to New Jersey's Governor expressing the Federal Government's firm opposition to the plan. The sanctuary is part of Pinelands National Reserve.

Like New York's wandering garbage barge, New Jersey's radioactive soil has become a symbol of the worsening problems of waste disposal. The soil was excavated from a site that was a dump for a radiological factory more than 50 years ago.

About 400 houses in the area had shown unsafe levels of gamma radiation and agreement was reached to remove the soil and dump it at a radiological facility in Nevada.

"But halfway through, Nevada suddenly said we don't want New Jersey waste here," a federal official said.

The 'Ivan the Terrible' trial Israeli judges hear witness in Berlin

From Gitta Sereny, Berlin

Yesterday afternoon, the three Israeli judges in charge of the trial of John Demjanjuk in Israel packed their bags in Berlin at the conclusion of a hearing perhaps unique in legal history.

The Ukrainian-born Mr Demjanjuk went on trial in Jerusalem in March, accused of having committed crimes against humanity as the so-called "Ivan the Terrible" in the Treblinka extermination camp in Nazi-occupied Poland in 1942-43. Having been extradited from the United States two years ago, he claims that the whole case is one of mistaken identity.

Five eyewitnesses in Israel — survivors of Treblinka — have so far identified him as "Ivan". But a vital witness in the case is a man who cannot



John Demjanjuk, former SS man endorsed his picture.

be heard in Israel, as he is liable to arrest there: Herr Otto Horn, an 83-year-old former SS man who from October 1942 to September 1943 supervised the incineration of the approximately one million people in the Treblinka ovens.

Herr Horn, who was acquitted in the 1965 Treblinka trial in Düsseldorf, lived and worked close to Ivan in the camp for 10 months. In 1979-1980 he identified two old photographs of Mr Demjanjuk as "Ivan", the American denaturalization trial as being of, or "resembling" Ivan. It was in order to see and listen to Herr Horn that the three Israeli judges came to Berlin.

The closed hearing, to which the German judge, Herr Hans Jürgen Müller, admitted eight journalists "because of its exceptional importance", took place in the Tiergarten Court, one of Berlin's oldest. Although three security officers — two German and one Israeli — guarded the judges in and outside the court, the occasion was quiet, informal and curiously relaxed.

Herr Horn was questioned closely on his activities in Treblinka. As he has now done three times over eight years, Herr Horn again identified and signed the two sets of photographs. All he says is: "Die Ähnlichkeit ist da (The resemblance is there)."

Sikh priest killed by extremists

Chandigarh (Reuters) — A moderate Sikh priest and one of his disciples were hacked to death and five people have been killed in other incidents in Punjab.

Police said they found Ishar Singh and his unidentified assistant dead with wounds from sharp-edged weapons at their temple in Hoshiarpur district, apparently the victims of Sikh extremists.

Air deaths

Muscat (AP) — The commander-elect of Oman's fledgling air force, Air Commodore Muhammad bin Mubarak bin Marhum, has been killed in an air accident with two other senior officers.

Rock riot

Milan (AP) — Hundreds of ticketless fans of British singer David Bowie clashed with riot police after trying to break their way into the arena for his second Italian concert.

Snow in June

Peking (AP) — A rare snowfall in northern China has destroyed crops on thousands of acres of land.

Scream healer

Mbabane (AP) — Parents of high school girls in Lavumisa called in Swaziland's top traditional healer to deal with an outbreak of mass hysteria that caused the students to scream and sob in class, but without success.

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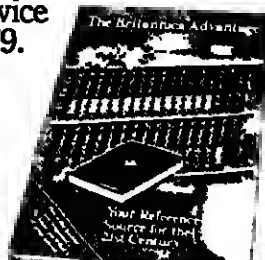
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The New Britannica

if you really want to know

Sharks' taste for cutting off long-distance calls

New York (NYT) — Sharks have shown an inexplicable taste for new fibre-optic cables being strung along the ocean bed linking the United States, Europe and Japan, telephone company officials say.

In the Atlantic alone, shark bites have caused the failure of four segments of cable — the main artery for global voice and computer communications. British telephone officials monitoring the installation of the fibre-optic network that will link the US to Japan and Guam are also reporting troubles with gnawing sharks.

The attacks have caused some delays in laying cable, and a single bite on a deep-sea line, which is about the size of a garden hose, can cost more than \$160,000.

There is a benefit, however. In studying ways to limit damage, the telephone companies are giving marine scientists valuable new information on sharks and

specimens of previously unknown species. The first evidence of the sharks' attraction to the cables was the discovery of shark teeth embedded in an experimental line off the Canary Islands in 1985.

"We were surprised," said Mr James Barrett, deputy director of international engineering for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. "We had laid 55,000 or 60,000 miles of undersea cable all over the world with no problem. There had not been a single case of a shark biting one of the old cables," which were made of copper.

He added: "We took the teeth to a shark dentist and asked him to identify them." Even now, he said, experts disagree on which type of shark was responsible for the attack.

After further instances of having cables damaged by shark bites, company of-

ficials now say they are confident that by wrapping the cable in double layers of steel tape they can prevent future damage. But the cause of the "Jaws syndrome", as one telephone company spokesman called it, remains a mystery.

The fibre-optic cables look much the same as copper cables, but the new cables are less than one inch in diameter. The older ones are as thick as an arm. They both have armoured jackets and copper wires that carry electrical power to amplifying stations along the way.

Inside each of the new cables, however, are six hairlike strands of glass that can carry many as 40,000 separate conversations travelling as pulses of laser light. In contrast, the first transatlantic telephone cable — a fat copper line laid between Newfoundland and Scotland in 1956 — could carry only 36 conversations.

WORLD SUMMARY

At least 22 die in Sri Lankan blasts

Colombo — At least 22 people were killed and 24 others injured in two landmine blasts in Sri Lanka's troubled Northern and Eastern provinces yesterday as the island nation's leaders were participating in religious festivals commemorating the arrival of Buddhism in Sri Lanka from India 2,200 years ago (Vijitha Yapa writes).

Among the victims was a group of Tamil detainees being transported in an army convoy when one of the vehicles triggered a landmine at Teekam Junction, a government spokesman said. Ten Tamils and three soldiers were killed while 20 other Tamils and four soldiers were injured. In the second blast nine Muslims were killed at Pan Medawachchiya when a landmine exploded under a van.

DELHI: India is massing troops on the coast of its southern state of Tamil Nadu opposite Sri Lanka, according to an article yesterday in a Bombay newspaper, but an Indian Defence Ministry spokesman denied reports that war preparations were under way (Michael Hamlyn writes).

'No shame for France'

Lyons (AP) — M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, right, President of the French National Assembly, former Prime Minister and Resistance leader, yesterday told the court trying Klaus Barbie that the French need not be ashamed of their conduct during the Occupation.

"Some people would like to make this the trial of the French," M. Chaban-Delmas, aged 72, said. "The French conducted themselves honourably and don't have to be ashamed of France under the Occupation."

M. Chaban-Delmas was a "witness of general interest", a court designation for those who have no direct evidence to offer, but can speak of wartime conditions. Barbie, aged 73 and a former chief of Lyons Gestapo, has been on trial for the past month on charges of crimes against humanity.

Embargo supported Basque MP jailed

New York — Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General, yesterday endorsed an arms embargo to end the Gulf War (Zoriana Pysarski writes).

But he left the Security Council to decide whether to impose sanctions only on whichever side refuses to enter peace talks.

WASHINGTON: The Pentagon hopes to expand patrols by A-6s surveillance aircraft over the Gulf before US warships begin escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers next month. Administration officials said on Wednesday (NYT reports).

Sultan to get his cash

Geneva — The Sultan of Brunei is to get back the "missing" \$10 million (£6 million) he originally donated, via the United States, for the Nicaraguan Contras (Alan McGregor writes).

The way is now clear for the refund, the Geneva investigating magistrate, Mr Vladimir Stemberger, said yesterday after receiving a formal request transmitted via the Brunei branch of the City Bank.

Picture of guilt Journalists settle

Jerusalem — A Beersheba woman who lied about her age to entrap a husband has been fined 2,000 shekels (about £750) for perjury and suborning witnesses (Ian Murray writes).

Rachael Danino had given her date of birth as 1954 instead of 1947 when she married in 1982, but government lawyers found her 1964 identity card photograph showed a developing teenager rather than a girl of 10.

Pilgrimage to Poland

Papal blessing on Solidarity

From Roger Boyes
Gdansk

The Pope, spreading his hands wide to a crowd of hundreds of thousands of Polish shipyard workers and fishermen, yesterday blessed Solidarity and stressed that it was legitimate for Poles to fight peacefully for human rights.

The sermon, delivered close to the birthplace of Solidarity in 1980, was received with loud, throaty, tumultuous applause; the crowd repeatedly interrupted with calls of "Long live the Pope", and "Long live Solidarity".

After last night's Mass, the Pope was due to meet Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union, and his family. Dissident sources said that the Pope, on his first trip to the Baltic coast, was also planning to meet members of the Solidarity leadership, who have been travelling to Gdansk from Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland.

The Pope is stretching his official programme to include a trip to the towering cross near the Lenin Shipyard gates, erected at Solidarity insistence, which pays tribute to shipyard workers killed in the riots of December 1970.

It all adds up to a surprisingly strong statement of support for Solidarity and an endorsement of its continued campaign. His voice booming over the heads of the massed shipyard workers, the Pope declared: "In the name of the future of mankind and of humanity, the word 'solidarity' must be pronounced... this word was uttered right here in a new way and in a new context. And the world cannot forget it."

But this was more than a



The Pope praying at the grave of his parents in a Cracow cemetery yesterday before attending a rally in Szczecin.

short obituary notice for the outlawed union. The Pope made clear that Solidarity was in keeping with church teachings and still had an important role. But he stressed that if it was to win morally, it had to use peaceful methods.

The Pope's seven-day pilgrimage had met a rather muted appreciation. That has changed since Wednesday night in Cracow. After a half-hearted Solidarity demonstration, broken up by police, several thousand gathered

Nasa left thunderstruck by its bolting rockets

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The accidental launch of three small rockets after they were ignited by lightning on Tuesday night has dealt another serious blow to the morale of Nasa, the US space agency.

The accident was a bitter irony for Nasa, which was severely criticised for launching the failed space shuttle Challenger in a storm. It was also attacked for launching a large Atlas-Centaur rocket in bad weather in March, only to have it destroyed by lightning.

In the latest incident, personnel at

Nasa's facility on Wallops Island, Virginia, huddled in a blockhouse out of torrential rain when lightning ignited the three rockets sitting on a launch pad, sending two of them along their planned trajectories. Astonished officials tracked them as they continued faultlessly along their path.

The third rocket was not in a firing position, and splashed into the ocean 300 ft from the pad. One of the rockets that survived was awaiting imminent launch to study, of all things, night thunderstorms.

It was the first time in 1,300

launchings from Wallops Island that lightning has triggered a take-off. The same storm knocked out communications with weather satellites for nine hours.

Two of the rockets that were accidentally ignited at Wallops Island were test vehicles 4 ft long and less than 3 ins in diameter. They were to have been fired in advance of other rockets carrying scientific equipment so that Nasa personnel could check their tracking and range facilities.

After they were inadvertently launched they reached their planned

altitude of 15,000 ft, flew 2½ miles down range and plunged into the sea, as intended.

The third rocket, a 16 ft Orion, was carrying scientific instruments. The total loss was estimated at less than \$50,000 (£30,000).

Nasa officials said it appeared that the lightning struck close to the pad and produced enough electricity in the "firing leads" to set the rockets off.

Although Wallops Island has no protection against lightning strikes, officials at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida said that a 75 ft

tower intercepts lightning strikes and sends the current along two steel cables into the ground, thereby protecting the launch pads, thereby space shuttle. It has sustained 15 hits on near-hits in the past 12 years.

MOSCOW: Tass said the incident illustrated the danger of the Reagan Administration's Star Wars programme (Reuters reports).

"What would have happened if the accident involved nuclear-tipped strategic missiles and electronics which control Star Wars weapons systems instead of weather rockets and their tracking systems?" it asked.

Panama decrees emergency to curb mounting protests

Panama City (AP) — The Government of Panama proclaimed a national state of emergency yesterday after two days of demonstrations against the country's military leadership.

The presidential press secretary, Señor José Hernández, read the decree on national radio and television. It suspended eight articles of the Constitution, among them freedom of expression and assembly and freedom from undue search and seizure.

It said that the Cabinet took the action because of demonstrations by "persons and political groups interested in taking power".

On Wednesday thousands of demonstrators in Panama City beat pots and pans, sounded car horns and yelled "Get them out". Police fired tear gas, tore down barricades, and beat protesters with rubber truncheons.

There were no official reports of arrests or injuries, but witnesses said dozens of people were injured and detained. Officials at the Santo Tomás Hospital said that they had treated wounded but did not give details. Witnesses said about 70 people were injured near the University of Panama.

Five opposition political parties and an association of the nation's largest industries late on Wednesday issued communiqués calling for continued civil disobedience.

Yesterday's decree also suspended freedom of movement and the inviolability of correspondence and telephone calls, and the right to be informed of

the reason for arrest and to consult a lawyer.

The protests began on Tuesday in response to allegations that the armed forces commander, General Manuel Noriega, was involved in the death of the former Panamanian leader, Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, helped to rig the 1984 presidential elections, and ordered the 1985 killing of the opposition leader, Señor Hugo Spadafora.

The retired military Chief of Staff, Colonel Roberto Díaz Herrera, aged 49, who made the allegations, claimed that General Noriega conspired with General Wallace Nutting, then head of the United States Southern Command in Panama, the US Central Intelligence Agency, and others to plant a bomb on the aircraft in which General Torrijos died when it crashed in 1981.

The US has about 9,500 troops in Panama.

General Nutting and General Noriega, the power behind the civilian Government of the President, Señor Eric Del Valle, denied the accusations.

General Noriega said on Wednesday night that the Government "will be very sensible" in dealing with the demonstrators because "they want dead (and) we are not going to give them dead".

Señor Ricardo Arias Calderón, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, said in a television interview: "I believe that... these civic and peaceful pressures will create the conditions for the change of government that we Panamanians need."



Mask of defiance: A student covering up against tear gas on the second day of anti-Government protests in Panama City.

Seoul battles rage on for second day

From David Watts
Seoul

Clashes between students and riot police continued for a second day yesterday as young South Koreans armed with clubs and iron bars manned barricades around the Roman Catholic Myeongdong Cathedral in the centre of the city.

Riot police in samurai-style protective helmets fired volley after volley of tear gas grenades into the student-held cordon in response to firebombs and chunks of paving raining down on them from the force of up to 1,000 students who held the area overnight.

The pitched battle, taking place only yards from the Golden Mile, a stretch of

expensive shops in the middle of Seoul, is the first time that protests have gone into a second day in the recent history of opposition-government clashes.

But city life went on undisturbed around the "war zone", apart from shoppers occasionally fleeing the smoke from the grenades. The stock exchange, meanwhile, continues to rise, heedless of the whole thing and perhaps encouraged by the prospect of at least another seven years of Democratic Justice Party rule.

Three injured demonstrators were taken away from the cathedral area. Already two students are seriously ill with head injuries caused by the exploding grenades.

Deploping the countryside

disturbances, the Director-General of Police, Mr Kwok Bok Kyung, said 3,831 people had been detained, some of whom will probably be released soon, and 708 policemen injured. In spite of pledges of a peaceful demonstration, beatings, arson and destruction of property were the order of the day, according to the police chief.

Despite the chaotic scenes in isolated areas of Seoul, the police managed to contain the disturbances to the ritualized but brutal pitched battles now favoured by the students.

Thousands of ordinary civilians, however, took more than a passing interest in the demonstrations, crowding hotel lobbies to watch from a safe, gas-free distance. The

opposition demand for a cacophony of horn-blowing brought a surprising response lasting for several minutes from the appointed hour of 6 pm. Well-dressed women in expensive cars joined in with enthusiasm, confirming that the demonstrations enjoy wider support than the narrow focus of their aims would suggest.

A President's Cup football match against Egypt had to be called off in the southern city of Masan after tear gas drifted over the pitch, forcing the game to be abandoned.

Whether the Government can persuade its opponents to stop their protests sufficiently so as not to deter visitors to the Olympic Games next year remains to be seen.

Cache of Trotsky documents found

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A remarkable collection of personal documents belonging to the Soviet revolutionary leader, Leon Trotsky, including a savage attack on his rival, Josef Stalin, written in invisible ink in the margins of a book, have been discovered at the Hoover Institution in Palo Alto, California.

In 1963 the Stanford University-affiliated institute bought folders of pictures and more than 70 boxes of letters, speeches and notebooks from a Russian émigré, Boris L. Nikolaevsky, but did not dis-

cover the Trotsky treasure until after the death in 1982 of Mr Nikolaevsky's widow, Anna Bourguina, the curator of his collection. In fact, archivists did not know the valuable Trotsky papers were even in the collection.

While acknowledging that Harvard University still has the largest and most important collection of original Trotsky material, Mr Dale Reed, archivist at Hoover, termed the find "an exceptionally important new historical source".

The papers belonging to the man who sowed the seeds of the Russian Revolution are still being carefully studied and catalogued.

In addition to covering Trotsky's political thoughts, the collection also gives some personal insight into Trotsky, the son of an affluent Jewish Ukrainian farmer, who organized the Red Army and at one point was seen by many Russians as the successor to the Bolshevik leader, Lenin. But after Lenin died in 1922, Stalin pushed Trotsky out.

Free pasta woos the Communist Party faithful

By Roger Boyes

Spaghetti per tutti (spaghetti for everybody) declared the Communist election poster, trying to mobilize support for a mass gathering outside Rome. It was to be a "bicycle rally", the Italian Communists' way of identifying with the ecological movement and mopping up the discontented youth vote.

In fact, most of the participants seemed to have turned up by bus. Instead of the young, sprightly flower of Italy, the demonstrators were grizzled party veterans, lured by the bait of free pasta in the sunshine.

The party, the second largest in the country and the biggest Communist Party in the West, has a youth problem. Despite attempts to distance itself from Moscow — for example, by criticizing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the declaration of martial law in Poland — the old ideological spine goes through. It is not ashamed of putting the hammer and sickle on its posters, and its key election move was a lone exclusive, barely readable interview in the party press with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The party lacks the jauntyness of the Radicals (who are fielding a pornographic star and a former head of the Italian equivalent of the MI5), the

proximity to power of the Socialists, and the natural authority of the Christian Democrats. And its leader, Signor Alessandro Natta, has inherited none of the charisma of the party's former General Secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, who died in 1984.

The weekend rally was a classic of its kind: a worthy gathering, enthusiastically organized, with scantily

attended, megaphoned speeches and songs, heartiness on the podium but deadweight indifference on the grass. It was a meeting that would have appealed to young industrial workers in the 1950s. Apart from some necking couples, most young people were of an earnest mien, striding round the park like thwarted jockeys.

The party does have some important assets. In the provinces it has

done a reasonable job of ruling towns and communes; there is little of the corruption that has dogged the Christian Democrats. By being excluded from power for more than 40 years, the Communists have kept their hands relatively clean. And the conspiracies so characteristic of communist parties do not bother Italian voters, who have come to expect behind-the-scenes deals.

"I would like to think that practically anyone can vote for the Communists," declares Signor Natta, whose wife is a devout Catholic.

That is not as cynical as it sounds. The Communists are the nearest one can come to a solid opposition party, and so anyone unhappy with the Christian Democrats and their coalition partners can find a home with the Communists. The party acknowledges the Constitution, is committed to democracy, and its programme is quite sensible — reform of the judiciary, changes in education, and measures to neutralize unemployment (but not wholesale reflation).

Apart from the veterans, the backbone of the party is probably composed of trade unionists and employees of state enterprises. The party has about 29 per cent of the popular vote and is hoping for a 2 per cent improvement.

Nobody excludes the possibility of a

centre-left coalition with the Communists as its anchor, but it does not seem very probable. Although the Communist programme sounds healthy enough, there are important contradictions. The party voted for nuclear power shortly before Chernobyl turned the Italian population against it. Now, running against the Greens, it tries to play down its support of atomic energy.

Signor Natta says there will be no tax increases, but elsewhere promises that capital gains and inheritance taxes will go up. There is suspicion about the party's methods once in power and about the few Stalinists who still haunt the Central Committee. And the accession of Mr Gorbachev creates problems. Under various ageing and disgruntled Kremlin leaders, the Italian Communists could seem interestingly unorthodox. Now it is difficult to distinguish the party line from that of the Kremlin.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the leader of the Socialists, says of the two big parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, that "too many aspects of their history are written either in Latin or in Cyrillic characters".

Signor Natta is desperately trying to translate the Cyrillic into Italian, but that mammoth task cannot be completed before June 14, election day.

Spain's triple elections

Socialists pay for unrest by losing hold on key cities

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Socialist Party yesterday paid the price in votes for months of social unrest, losing its hold on such key cities as Madrid and Seville as well as on the self-governing regions in the country's triple elections.

Admitting to the "unrest factor" and wear and tear in office, Señor Javier Solana, the Government's chief spokesman, nevertheless eagerly seized on the 39 per cent vote for the Socialists in one of the three elections — that for the European Parliament — as a "popular mandate" to continue the Government's tough economic policies, essentially pursued to prepare Spain for integration into the European Community.

The 68 per cent of the 28 million voters who turned out for the elections — for town halls and regional assemblies as well as for Strasbourg — considerably reshaped the political map at grassroots level.

Although the party of Señor Felipe González remains the biggest force, with seven million votes, the underlying drift was clearly for the electorate to register disenchantment with the way the Socialists used their four years in power. The party lost outright majorities in 21 of 27 big cities and in seven of the 13 regions which voted.

Many disenchanted electors preferred to redistribute their votes, either to the left or to the centre-right, notably to regional parties. This devolution of power away from Madrid, where Señor González's Government still has three more years in office, continues a trend begun in last year's general election.

Wednesday's slight retreat by the right-wing Popular Alliance, now under new leadership, and the keen disappointment for the Democratic Centre Party of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister, which failed to make any significant headway, still leaves the Socialists without a nationwide challenger. But Señor Suárez's

party will, if it chooses, enjoy a pivotal role locally in many places.

Señor José Barrionuevo, the Interior Minister, giving the final results yesterday, stressed the Government's "disaffection" that the Basque People's Unity radical coalition, the political wing of the terrorist movement Eta, polled 363,000 votes (more than 110,000 of them outside the Basque country), so securing one of Spain's 60 seats in the European Parliament.

The drama as the Government slowly released results centred on Seville — a virtual cradle of Spain's reborn post-

VOTES FOR EUROPE

Results of single-constituency Spanish elections to European Parliament with 89 per cent of votes counted (June 1986 general election percentages in brackets).

	Seats	% vote
Socialists	28	39 (44)
Pop Alliance	17	24 (26)
Dem Centre	7	10 (9)
United Left	3	5.2 (4)
Centre of Catalonia	3	3 (2)
Basque PU	1	1.8 (1.1)
Europe of Peoples	1	1.8 (1.7)
		Did not exist at last election.

Franco socialism and home town of Señor González and several of his top aides — and on the steel and coal-mining region of Asturias, at the historic heart of the Spanish party.

Despite the Prime Minister's personal intervention in Seville, the Socialists will now not command a majority even if the Communist-led United Left supports them. The populist Andalusian regional party of Señor Alejandro Rojas, an old rival of Señor González, looks like playing the trifling role.

The United front brought only a partial recovery in the Communists' fortunes, and they lost one councillor in Madrid. Thus, again, they will be unable to bale out the Socialist mayor.

The Socialist Party indicated yesterday that its mayors or chief ministers would try to soldier on, even if heading minority administrations.

Pretoria widens powers to deal with dissent

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's renewed state of emergency, which came into force yesterday, in some respects widens and strengthens the curtailment of civil liberties imposed under the previous emergency declared exactly a year ago.

All detainees held under the previous emergency must technically be "released" and then immediately be re-arrested if they are to remain in jail. It is not known how many are still being held as the Government refuses to give figures, but the number is thought to be between 3,000 and 5,500.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, denied news agency reports that some 200 detainees had been set free.

The new regulations increase from 14 to 30 days the period for which a person may be detained without any further detention having to be authorized in writing.

Re-worded clauses in the regulations restore the ban on press, television and radio reporting of unrest and security force action, nullifying the effect of a Supreme Court judgement which declared the ban to be invalid on grounds of unreasonable vagueness.

The regulations also include a ban on the publication of any advertisement "defending, justifying or endeavouring to praise... campaigns, projects, programmes, actions or policies of violence or resistance" of any illegal organization.

History shows its human face

The Duchess of York will shortly encounter a remarkable cluster of earlier royalty, lovingly restored to their former glory. Simon Tait reports

History as recorded on the printed page prompts a question: yes, but what did they really look like? The photographs on this page are the answer: yes, this is what they really looked like.

Not imagined, not approximated, much less guessed at. Henry VII is as real as the hand brushing his cheek, a gesture across nearly 500 years of history. Lord Nelson really did look like something from the cover of *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*.

These remarkable images, salvaged from fire, flood and the ravages of time, painstakingly restored in gloomy rooms, represent the life-size effigies of the royal and the great. Their home is Westminster Abbey, and when they go back on show there later this month, after a lengthy restoration, they will have undergone a remarkable change.

"This is the first time they have ever been displayed with any attempt to give a picture of what they were made for and how they were displayed and carried," says Canon Anthony Harvey, the abbey's canon steward. "For the first time people will see what the point of these effigies was."

They are history, and they have a history. The Victoria and Albert Museum supervised the £12,000 restoration programme, and the V & A's Julian Litten was brought in to delve into the purpose and function of the early models — known in the 18th century as "The Ragged Regiment" because they were so tatty.

Based originally on French court etiquette of the late 13th century, effigies were a fashion in England for several hundred years. At funerals, they were used to represent the deceased, the *effigies* taken from a death mask (or sometimes a 'life mask') the body and its clothing correct to the finest detail.

Of the 18 figures on show, seven will form the central part of the exhibition in the

abbey's £450,000 museum, to be opened by the Duchess of York on June 23. The seven are medieval and their survival, even in part — those with only wooden heads and torsos made of hay, canvas and plaster have now lost their bodies — is a miracle.

The head of Henry VII survived, although the nose is a restoration. Henry, first of the Tudor monarchs, died in 1509 and is buried with his wife, Elizabeth of York, in a tomb in the abbey. The head originates from a genuine death mask but flooding, after a wartime incendiary bomb hit the abbey, had reduced the body to a damp mass of plaster, canvas, hay and wood. It was beyond restoration, but there is a sense in which it lives on: from the hay, a dozen species of plants were retrieved, including spring clover blossoms and the seeds of autumn vetch pods.

Katherine de Valois, queen of Henry V, and grandmother of Henry VII, is also there: all 5ft 4in of her. Her vermilion dress is painted on her body with a groove around the head to take a crown. There is also Richard II's first wife, Anne of Bohemia, who originally had a wig made of brown hair, vestiges having been found under a nail. A fragment from the shoulder of Elizabeth of York, Henry VII's wife, shows she was dressed in gold satin.

But the chief restoration work has been done on the later effigies, which are of wax. "They were used in a supine state until the death of James I," says Litten. "With Charles II they decided to save money at the funeral and just represent him as a crown on a purple cushion, like a king's brother."

But an effigy was made later — perhaps because the king had followed the fashion of the 1660s and had a life mask made — so an uncannily realistic 6ft 2in figure of Charles in the oldest complete set of Garter robes, including matching knickers, stood over the Stuart vault, the last effigy to be ordered by the Crown.



Lookalikes: Nelson's effigy, bought by Westminster Abbey in 1806 to divert the public from St Paul's; and designer Geraldine Flashman with the head of Henry VII, taken from a death mask



Thereafter they were commissioned by the abbey.

The wax heads have been the responsibility of Valerie Kaufmann, of the restorers Plowden and Smith. Uncounted hours were spent in the Infirmeries Hall at the abbey, painstakingly testing and applying eyelashes, repairing previous repairs, restoring colour as much as possible without damaging the wax, which "had become the consistency of a digestive biscuit", Kaufmann says. "It was very difficult, mainly because of the danger

of fire. I hesitate to admit this, but I have to work with a naked flame so I need someone standing by me. I have to control the heat of the spatula so finely that I couldn't use electricity because I'm working with wax in a molten state. And the light was appalling — I haven't even seen a photograph of it."

She had to match facial hair colour and texture as closely as possible: Charles's is made of bristle, William II's of a gingery mixture of ox and sable, Mary's of nearly black squirrel.

Her favourite, though, is William Pitt the Elder. "They'd gone to immense detail, even to the hair in his nostrils. The workmanship was remarkable, and the texture of the skin was amazing."

Pitt was modelled from the life by an American, Walter B. Dill, in 1773 — three years before American independence — when she was almost certainly spying for Benjamin Franklin.

Other curiosities have come to light, like the lead in the

petticoat of Elizabeth I (actually made in the mid-18th century) apparently put there to balance the figure, and the leather petticoat to make Mary II's gown stand out.

The latest model is of Horatio Nelson. It was only during cleaning in 1935 that it was discovered that the effigy had been made by Gashorn & Aldras, for whom Nelson is known to have sat. It was bought by the abbey in 1806 in an early bid to snap up the tourist trade: the abbey wanted to attract crowds away from Nelson's tomb to St Paul's.

It was much lauded, particularly by Lady Hamilton, for its likeness. Avril Hart, who has been supervising the cleaning and restoration of the costumes, found that Nelson's hat had been made by Locke's, who had chalked the admiral's name inside. And an eyeshade had been put on. "We've been very intrigued about this because it's a home-made job. We think by a lady..."

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The Westminster Abbey Museum opens to the public on June 24.

MAIN EFFIGIES

Edward III, died 1377
Anne of Bohemia, 1394
Katherine de Valois, 1437
Elizabeth of York, 1503
Henry VII, 1509
Mary I, 1558
Elizabeth I, 1603
Anne of Denmark, 1619
Charles II, 1685
Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, 1702
William III, 1702
Mary II, 1694
Queen Anne, 1714
Duchess of Buckingham, 1743
Margaret of Anjou, 1715
William Pitt, 1778
Horatio Nelson, 1805

Full circle for Jaguar?

After two decades in exile from world racing, Jaguar has high hopes of recapturing its winning spirit at Le Mans tomorrow

Thirty years ago this month, a D-Type Jaguar driven by Ron Flockhart burst across the finishing line at Le Mans; it was followed by another, and another. A classic British car had taken the first four places in the classic endurance race. Then the Jags came home, spending most of the next two decades in voluntary exile from the world's racing circuits.

Tomorrow, a works team of three new-generation Jaguars lines up at Le Mans with the best chance of turning faded dreams into fresh realities since the company, through its American offshoot, made a tentative return to the track in 1984 and a full works comeback last year.

But if Jaguar succeeds this year, the man at the heart of the campaign will not be wallowing in nostalgia. "The present is more important than the past," says Tom Walkinshaw, whose TWR

company began building a car for Jaguar two years ago. Jaguar literally quit while it was ahead in the 1950s, having won Le Mans with works entries in 1951, '53, and '55. That was the year it pulled out, for a mixture of reasons: racing development was cost-

ing money needed for investment in its mainstream saloon business, and the company thought that its image needed no further enhancement.

So victory in 1956 and the clean sweep the following year were achieved by independent entries from the Scottish Ecurie Ecosse team, using cars sold off by Jaguar.

Last year's return to racing was for reasons that mirror the earlier retreat: new commercial success has generated the cash to finance a racing team, and with memories of the 1950s fading, Jaguar needs fresh racing success to enhance its image with a new car-buying generation.

So far this season the TWR Jaguars have won all four races staged in the world championship for sports pro-

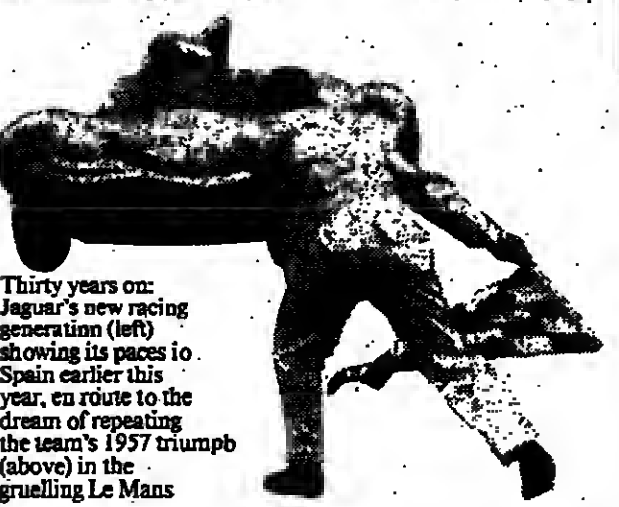
types, but Walkinshaw, a 46-year-old Scot who raced for Ford and BMW before going into car development, points out that the total distance of the four races was 2,086.5 miles and there was at least a week between them — whereas the winner at Le Mans will cover well over 3,000 miles in 24 hours, with stops for refuelling and repair times measured in minutes.

Walkinshaw says they are going to Le Mans with a winner, "but we are well aware that this is the toughest race on earth". He has picked drivers who are a good mixture of "chargers" and steady performers — the speed of the Arrows Grand Prix driver Eddie Cheever is balanced by the experience of the Ulsterman John Watson.

The cars incorporate the latest technical advances, such as new bodywork designed with the help of a wind tunnel, and sensors that record if a tyre is overheating. A burst tyre cost Jaguar dear at Le Mans last year. Jaguar and Porsche had battled it out for 16 hours before the last Jaguar retired and left the only surviving Porsche to win the race, the sixth Porsche victory in a row.

Sir John Egan, chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars, said afterwards: "We can come back and win with this car." If his prophecy comes true this weekend, Jaguar will have come full circle in more ways than one.

Patrick Mennem
Race preview, page 28



Thirty years on: Jaguar's new racing generation (left) showing its paces in Spain earlier this year, en route to the dream of repeating the team's 1957 triumph (above) in the gruelling Le Mans

THE TIMES

SATURDAY

Schloss-hopper

From the moated formality of Wasserburg Anholt (left), through bully-boy corridors echoing with the clash of swords, to the "glutinous perfection" of Rothenburg

Michael Watkins takes a grand German tour

Whining and dining

How to send back a bottle of wine without getting a cork in your car from the waiter

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ACROSS

- 1 N.E. India state (6)
- 4 Revert (6)
- 7 Move spasmodically (4)
- 8 Denial (8)
- 9 Not conscious of (7)
- 11 Bias (5)
- 12 Eccentric (13)
- 15 Automation (5)
- 16 Risky undertaking (7)
- 20 Gains Caesar (8)
- 21 Humble (4)
- 22 Straying (6)
- 23 Herald's jacket (6)

DOWN

- 1 Temporary stay (7)
- 2 Denial (5)
- 3 Loaded estate (5)
- 4 Lodgings (4)
- 5 Paper folding (7)
- 6 Midlands river (5)
- 10 Take on (5)
- 11 Warning wailer (5)
- 13 Dainty bluer (7)
- 14 Journeyed (7)
- 15 Small ruff (5)
- 17 Ordain (5)
- 18 Muslim scholars' body (5)
- 19 Bot (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1280

ACROSS: 1 Motive 4 Creche 9 Dwindle 10 Tonic 11 Slum 12 Extreme 14 Punchinello 18 Unkempt 19 Cream 22 Gloom 24 Overseer 25 Tundra 26 System

DOWN: 1 Mode 2 Trial 3 Vade mecum 5 Rut 6 Congoal 7 Exceed 8 Benediction 11 Sip 13 Treachery 15 Unknown 16 Ohm 17 Budget 20 Asset 21 Team 23 Mar.

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THE TIMES DIARY

ing pman?

electorate of Hayes andington could be in for another. The reason: the Alliance late Sue Slipman's apparent it to the mudslinging tactics ad condemned during her sign. Labour's Peter Fagan, as trying to unseat the Tory, Dicks, was yesterday so as "libellous" allegations at him repeated in an All-leader that he was threaten-complain to the electoral ing officer. Ironically, Miss an stayed aloof from the until her last leaflet, pub-on the eve of the poll - a reproduced newspaper cut-reporting the attacks hurled the Labour and Tory can-es. It now appears that one of uttings included a story which n says is "almost totally-urate". Fagan's election of-said yesterday that a libel ad been instituted against Slipman's agent and "in the-ely event of Mr Fagan losing election a complaint will also be to the electoral returning-er."

ue rinse

Slipman's predecessor as SDP idate in Hayes and Harting the former Labour MP Nev-Sandelson, continues to cause new party as many problems as old. Having announced that ing Tory would bury Labour, distributed a leaflet in marginal nersmith entitled "Why peo-thinking of voting for the-ance in Hammersmith must e Conservative this time." He-ic. "It is in our own Alliance's-ests." With friends like

action men

a jibe about his Dad's Army fence policy, Neil Kinnock, ing early yesterday morning at Augustine's church hall in mllansraith, was greeted by the al posse of photographers who ve followed him throughout the .mpaign. This time they dressed r the occasion wearing specially-nted T-shirts. On the front: 'nt Panic - Vote Mainwaring- n the back the single word: mashin'.

see no evil

What price notoriety? The Isling-on house where playwright Joe-ron lived and died with his-er, Kenneth Halliwell, has a round floor studio, 12 ft square, or sale for £58,000.

BARRY FANTONI



Front line

I suspect the presence of a hudding Damon Runyon in the copy-writing department of a legal recruitment consultancy advertising a position this week. "A most interesting and unusual mixture of legal work... battles with the police to keep 'condemned' places open... accusations of law-breaking... drinking out of hours... running disorderly houses and more," the advert gushes. "Loads of dealings with prison people, police, club owners, alleged criminals and their families." Intrigued, I called the agency to find out what manner of job could involve such acts of derring-do. "It's a secretarial job: 9.30 to 5.30 at £10,500," came the reply.

Déjà vu

After the voting, how well did the leading politicians succeed in avoiding the pitfalls of yesterday? Here's my checklist. In 1983 Kinnock lost his voice: this time his larynx survived a bad cold, although his daughter lost her pocket money, in week two. Whereas Denis Healey in 1983 talked of Mrs Thatcher gloating in the slaughter of the Falklands, this time he fulfilled Walworth Road's worst fears by losing his temper on television and abusing Anne Diamond with a four-letter word. In 1979 Mrs Thatcher posed in a farmyard photocall so daft that her husband observed: "We'll have a dead calf on our hands"; this time she waved a giant flag. At the last Tory celebrity rally Kenny Everett screamed "Let's bomb Russia". Stan Boardman at this year's said Gorbachov must want to rule the world - he has a map of it tattooed on his head. Mrs Thatcher refused to appear on the BBC's *On the Spot*, where famously she lost her cool with a lay questioner in 1983. Taking her place, Norman Tebbit bickered instead with Sue Lawley.

PHS

The flavour of elections past

by Edward Poynder

Every general election has its own distinctive character, partly deriving from scares, smears, stunts, gaffes and odd phrases that linger in the mind long after serious arguments have been forgotten.

In 1918 the franchise was effectively extended to all men over 21, and to women over 30, almost trebling the electorate. In the absence of opinion polls, it was felt, rightly or wrongly, that the public wanted a harsh peace, and politicians responded to what they took to be the voters' mood. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the German lemon would be squeezed until the pips squeaked, and the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, gave a hostage to fortune by saying that Britain would be made "a fit country for heroes to live in".

The result was seen as a triumph for his coalition but in fact was an overwhelming victory for the Conservative Party, which won 335 of the coalition's 478 seats.

The 1922 election was marked by Lord Birkenhead's attempt to depict Bonar Law's Conservative government as intellectually second-class, since it was denied the service of clever fellows like himself. The Conservatives won easily. But they were out a year later, after a new leader, Stanley Baldwin, had suddenly decided to go to the country on Protection. The first Labour government then took office, though without a majority in Parliament or in the country. It did not last long, and at the October 1924 election its heavy defeat was accompanied by one of the juiciest of all scares: that of the Red Tides.

Now generally agreed to have been a forgery, it purported to be from Grigori Zinoviev, president of the Comintern, to sympathizers in Britain urging them to commit acts of sedition. Leaked to the *Daily Mail*, it was used to call in

question the loyalty of all Labour politicians, including the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

In 1929 Baldwin sought re-election on the uninspiring slogan "Safety First", while Lloyd George struck a challenging note with "We Can Conquer Unemployment". The Liberals, under his leadership, polled more than five million votes and, although winning only 59 seats, held the balance of power. Labour formed its second minority government, but even then the Conservatives had the largest share of the popular vote.

The 1930s were dominated by a coalition in which the Conservatives were disproportionately strong. In 1945 Labour had its own back on a Conservative Party led by Winston Churchill. Probably nothing that he could have done would have averted defeat. But in folklore he is said to have precipitated it by the notorious smear in his first of four election broadcasts in which he said that a Labour government would have to maintain itself by some form of "Gestapo".

Atlee broadcast an effective reply to Churchill but was not helped by the activities of Harold Laski, the Labour Party chairman, whose foreign name and tactless assertion of the rights of Labour's national executive made him a perfect bogey for the Conservative press. But the Labour landslide occurred as remorselessly as the Conservative landslide (masked by coalition) in 1918.

Labour's majority nearly disappeared at the 1950 election, in which Atlee made a 1,300-mile tour of the country in a 14 hp Humber driven by his wife - a far cry from the recent jetting and junketing. In 1951 Churchill was

the victim of a sustained smear by the *Daily Mirror* on the theme "Whose Finger on the Trigger?" with its clear implication that he was a warmonger.

This was the last election before the advent of television, and the *Mirror's* influence on its mass readership was undoubtedly very considerable. Yet the vagaries of the electoral system gave the Conservatives a parliamentary majority and they returned to power for 13 years.

The 1955 election was a bland affair, with the new Conservative premier, Anthony Eden, at the zenith of his popularity. A natural for television, he ended his election campaign with a 15-minute unsolicited talk to camera.

Four years later, the principal contestants were Hugh Gaitskill and Harold Macmillan who, unlike Atlee and Eden, disliked each other intensely. Gaitskill is thought to have committed a fatal gaffe when, to guard against an apprehended Tory scare, he gave a pledge that, under him, there would be no increase in income tax so long as normal peacetime conditions continued.

In the 1964 election there were, again, two new leaders: Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Harold Wilson. Home had recently come to the Tory leadership in controversial circumstances; there were many who thought that R. A. Butler should have got the job.

During the election Butler, always noted for his indiscretions, was reported in the *Daily Express* as having said on a train journey to Dartington that the parties were "running neck and neck", but that "things might start slipping in the last few days", and not towards the Tories. Butler disputed the report but it had an authentic ring.

The result of the election was extremely close, but Butler's alleged remark was surely, far less important than the fact that Iain Macleod, the Tories' most powerful polemicist, had refused to serve in Home's government, and had then written a most damaging piece about the way Home had become leader.

During the next six years Macleod was the only Tory whose command of television matched that of Wilson, and in the 1970 election Macleod's television broadcast was so formidable that it may have made some difference to the outcome.

In the first election of 1974 Edward Heath had to contend with Enoch Powell's call to anti-EEC Tories to vote Labour, and with the unlikely publication of statistics suggesting that miners' pay was below rather than above the average for manual workers.

But he lost that election, and the next one, mainly because a sufficient number of voters thought that a Labour government might have a better chance of controlling trade union militancy. Margaret Thatcher won in 1979 because, after the "winter of discontent", that view was no longer tenable.

In the last election, in 1983, there were two conspicuous gaffes, both on television. The first was Neil Kinnock's remark, when asked to admit that Mrs Thatcher had gus, that it was unfortunate so many young men had to leave the party. The second was Francis Pym's suggestion that a Tory landslide would be undesirable.

Mr Kinnock's lapse did not prevent him from becoming leader of the Labour Party soon after the election, but Mr Pym's did ensure that he would be sacked as Foreign Secretary even sooner. Neither, clearly, affected the election's result.

Stephen Aris on the undisputed but troubled rule of Felipe González

As Spain prepares to celebrate next Monday the tenth anniversary of the first free elections most Spaniards can remember, attention will once again be focused on the man who has been hailed as Western Europe's most successful politician, Felipe González.

Shortly after the death of General Franco in 1975, King Juan Carlos, himself no socialist, remarked that Spain could not be regarded as a true democracy until it had elected a socialist prime minister. With the socialists' sweeping victories in 1982 and 1986 that transition has now been made. And despite setbacks in last Wednesday's local elections in which the ruling socialists lost control of five cities, there is no other politician to touch Felipe, as he is known to everyone.

The opposition, both left and right, is weak and fragmented; the only other politician with an international reputation, Manuel Fraga, has retired hurt; the way now looks clear for González until 1990 and beyond.

By that time he and his socialist party, the PSOE, will have been in power for eight years - an unprecedented period for an elected Spanish politician. Though the comparison, given their ideological differences, might seem hazy, Felipe González could be on the way to becoming Spain's Margaret Thatcher.

As Professor Paul Preston, director of London University's Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies, says: "Both dominate their respective parties, both owe their power to a divided opposition and both have a fundamentally populist appeal."

On a personal level, the relations between the two leaders are warm and admiring. Whatever differences there may be over Gibraltar, Mrs Thatcher earned considerable goodwill in Spain by being the first foreign politician to send a message of support after Colonel Tejero's attempted hijack of the Cortes in 1981.

There are, of course, considerable differences in style between the two leaders. One reason for González's success in breaking the mould in 1982 by becoming Spain's first socialist prime minister since the days of the republic was his ability to project himself as a man of the people.

To an electorate conditioned to being harangued and patronized by elderly and self-serving functionaries, González, in his campaign uniform of open-necked shirt and bomber jacket, seemed to be the personification of his party's slogan, *El Cambio* - the change.

That the programme he offered was hardly radical did not, at the time, appear to matter very much - indeed, the majority of the voters, hungry for change but fearful of the consequences, found his instinctive caution reassuring. And with the army still restless



González: from populist appeal to accusations of arrogance

Fraying of a Spanish supremacy

and unreformed, any other course might have been suicidal.

With the benefit of hindsight, the army's abortive coup did more to consolidate democracy than any other single event. Faced with the prospect of losing everything that had been gained in the nervous uncertain years following Franco's death, the Spanish people lined up solidly behind the king and civilian politicians.

The great demonstration in Madrid after the coup, in which politicians of every stamp walked through the streets hand in hand, marked a watershed; and it was González himself, unthreatening, undogmatic and untainted by the past, who benefited most from the new confidence.

Carried forward on a wave of popular support his government began the long, painful process of reform. The economy, so long neglected, was in urgent need of attention; the heavy industries of the north were in terminal decline; unemployment was, and still is, the highest in Western Europe; and the plight of the young, with half of those aged between 16 and 24 out of work, was, and still is, desperate.

The problems were not solely economic: the military was in need of re-equipment and had a command structure overweighed with diehards from the Franco era; the universities were inefficient and overcrowded; the paternalistic welfare system was due for a complete overhaul; and from the north was the ever-present threat of Basque terrorism.

In an attempt to retain the widest possible support the government has skillfully combined right-wing economic policies with left-wing social ones. But the strain is beginning to show.

Earlier this year Spain was hit by the worst wave of labour unrest in recent memory. The transport system was paralysed; there were strikes and violent clashes in a number of industrial cities; and in the northern town of Reinos a worker was killed as civil guards, the praetorian police of the Franco era, went on the rampage.

At the same time the students took to the streets to demand free access to the universities - as the education minister, José María Maravall, remarked: "It is the coming out of the first generation of democracy" - and the historical alliance between the PSOE and the UGT, the socialist trade union, began to fracture.

As his troubles mount, González seems to have lost his populist touch. He has retreated behind the walls of the Palace of Moncloa, his official residence on the outskirts of Madrid. He has taken to inviting small groups of hand-picked guests to the *bodega* within the Moncloa to share *tapas*, the ubiquitous Spanish snack. But it is to Alfonso Guerra, the official

No 2 and political hitman, that González turns most frequently. It was Guerra who once said: "It is I who prepare the dishes; it is Felipe who serves them up."

Increasingly the prime minister is accused of being remote and arrogant. When he made his state of the nation address in the Cortes last February it was his first appearance there for seven months. In the popular mind he has become "the hermit of the Moncloa".

It is not the first time this has happened. In the late 1970s the same charges were levelled against the then prime minister, Adolfo Suárez, the former Franco official and one of the main architects of the transition.

In theory the new post-Franco constitution is as democratic as anyone could wish. None the less the system is essentially presidential in character and many of the checks and balances of the Anglo-Saxon system are missing. It is perhaps no accident that the Spanish word for prime minister is *presidente*.

Thanks in part to proportional representation there is no direct link between an MP and his constituency. The prime minister is not obliged to face his critics each week at Question Time, and what debates there are tend to be ritualistic. With television under government control, only a genuinely free press holds the politicians to account. Little wonder that press criticism is often loud and raucous.

Furthermore in Spain the government party exercises enormous patronage, with many of the top jobs in administration, industry and commerce in its gift. And like their predecessors the socialists have not been slow to grasp the opportunities.

Until recently the people have been prepared to put their trust in Felipe González. But now some important questions are being asked, and so far the answers have not been forthcoming.

in the world. But now there are reports of accidents involving human workers after their robotic colleagues have suffered electrical interference.

American weapons specialists were quick to deny that nuclear missiles could be launched accidentally in the same way as NASA's rockets were this week. Our own Ministry of Defence also claims to carry out "vigorous and extensive testing" of safety-critical equipment.

But what the incident at Wallops Island really highlights is the need to, as the jargon has it, "keep the human in the loop". The astonishing speed and efficiency of modern technology should not close our eyes to that fact.

Robert Matthews

John Grigg

Runciman to the rescue

According to Alistair Cooke, the Americans have been watching our election campaign enviously, wishing that their own democratic processes occupied as little time and cost as little to the candidates. Certainly our democracy is not flawed as theirs is, by the still virtually uncontrolled influence of cash.

But we have no cause to be complacent, even on that score. Though election expenses in Britain are strictly controlled at the constituency level, parties can spend more or less freely at the national level. The results may not be too harmful so long as we have only a few TV channels, subject to the public service principle and with equity enforced by the broadcasting authorities. But if the present system were to change, whether through technological developments or political action, so that parties with access to big corporate funds could - like candidates in the US - buy prime time on TV, the results would be disastrous. It would then be necessary, for democracy's sake, to control central election expenditure as strictly as local. Probably this ought to be done anyway.

The short duration of our elections is unquestionably a blessing, though a mixed one in view of the saturation treatment of politics while the campaign is on. The past four weeks have felt like four months, such has been the intensity of election coverage in the media. Opinion polls, in particular, have made the country seem like a hospital in which the doctors and nurses had gone mad and were taking the patients' temperature every few minutes.

Any distraction from politics has been refreshing, even when politicians have been asked (too rarely) about matters other than the main election issues. On radio, three card-carrying Christian politicians - Frank Field, John Selwyn Gummer and Simon Hughes - were asked how they felt about the supposedly un-Christian slanging of opponents at election time. None of them mentioned the matchless vituperation attributed to the founder of Christianity in Matthew 23.

But the greatest refreshment was to get away from politics and politicians altogether, and in that respect no experience during the election was (for me) more delightful than the programme *Bridge to the East*, which Channel 4 put out on May 31. A documentary on the life and work of Sir Steven Runciman, historian of the Crusades, with himself providing the commentary, it was, in the class of the late Lord Clark's famous programmes on Civilisation. One could hardly say more.

Sir Steven was persuaded to do it by Lydia Carras, an historian herself and daughter-in-law of an old friend of his. Acting as producer and director, she made the film for her own company, Amaranthos, with backing from Channel 4.

It begins at Sir Steven's castle in

the Lowlands, which he acquired, as he says, in response to the call of ancestral Scottish blood. (Since the film was made his splendid Van de Velde of Constantinople has been severely damaged by fire. But there are hopes of restoration.)

Visual magic is achieved by moving from the austere landscape of Scotland to the warm glow of the Eastern Mediterranean, with all the evidences of the Byzantine culture that inspired Sir Steven's masterpiece. But the film is very far from being a travelogue. It is, rather, the past seen through the eyes of one man, and at the same time the self-portrait of an outstanding scholar and artist with words.

Like Kenneth Clark, Runciman is a natural TV star. Most of his commentary was, I understand, delivered without autocue. And a marvellous commentary it is - rich in information, but also clear and easy to follow; subtle, evocative and witty.

He does not make the mistake, that lesser people often do, of talking down to the audience. His phrase in *partibus infidelium* is used without any apparent doubt that it will be understood. Only one word he does explain, though with a charming suggestion that it will already be familiar to many:

The whole point of Eastern theology, I think, is its apophatic character, and for those of you who do not know what apophatic means, it means: all we know is what we don't know. If we knew all about God we wouldn't need him. But we don't know. And all we really know is the limitation of our knowledge. And that is a much humbler and wiser attitude towards God than most of the Western churches achieve. ("Apophatic" should, perhaps, be adopted by Mr Kinnock, who took a questioner during the election campaign that his views on God were so unclear that he could not even describe himself as an agnostic.)

Sir Steven makes that statement in a church at Mistra, once "one of the great intellectual cities of the world", where he finds enough left of the Byzantine city and Frankish castle to stimulate the imagination. A street in Mistra was named after him, and he repaid the compliment by writing a book about the place.

His historical style is firmly narrative, and he treats the personalities of the past with the same sharp insight and amused fascination that mark his attitude to contemporaries. But he does not shrink from judgement on what a politician would call the issues, describing the Crusades as "one of the last, one of the most disastrous, of the barbarian invasions."

Because it was shown during the election, *Bridge to the East* received far less notice than it deserved. I hope Channel 4 will run it again. Above all, I hope Sir Steven will now be signed up for a TV series on the Crusades. At 83, he is more than equal to the challenge.

however... Henry Stanhope

Caught cold, bowled over

It's been a marvellous week so far. I've had a feverish cold and the Test match in Manchester was rained off.

This may not sound as if the wheel of fortune had paused on my number or, in the parlance of some newspapers, as if Lady Luck had smiled upon me. But the conjunction of the two has provided a welcome diversion in election week.

There is much to be said for being very slightly off colour - not really ill, you understand, just unwell enough to erase any care about what is happening in the world beyond one's bed-end.

I lay there, mildly flushed, on plumped-up pillows, the air heavy with the scent of eucalyptus, while listening to the sounds of weekday mornings. Someone left the house next door, a train rattled past in the distance, while a neighbour was having trouble with his car.

The children down the road were going to school now, damp hiccups of tyres swishing by on streaming roads. And the milkman - he's early today, humming along in his float, braking with jerk outside the house... the click of the garden gate and the swift percussion of bottles on the porch.

Breakfast was taken in bed, two lightly poached eggs with strong coffee, chased down by the first medicine of the day.

I should say that we have in our house one of the finest collections of vintage medicines in south-west London. There they were, laid out on the bedside table like bottles on a bar - half a Farnell Syrup '84, a little Pulmo Bally '85 (a good year for dry whites, that was), some Benylin Nouveau and one whose label had long gone, a dark rich red that could have been paint thinner or, equally, crusted port.

I finally chose two 5 ml spoonfuls of Aclified Expectorant, which a visitor had left behind some years ago, then leaned over, still half-doped from last night's phial of Nightnurse to begin the serious business of the day. Half a packet of Fisherman's Friends and the entire morning output of Fleet Street plunged to the floor as I turned in to Radio 3.

But then? Ah, bliss was it in that dawn to be alive... for rain had stopped play at Old Trafford.

Perhaps I had better explain. I was never a very good cricketer in the days when I played it at school. An immensely hard, fiery-red object hurtling towards one at 60 mph always struck me as a projectile to be avoided, rather than a target to be hit. And occasionally indeed it simply struck me.

In consequence I batted number 11, rarely bowled (though this seemed to me the safest thing to do) and fielded at very deep third man. From that rural position, however, I came to realize that cricket was perfectly safe as long as you kept it at a distance - and I thus developed a lifelong passion for the game.

Distance not only lent enchantment to the view, but the more distant it became, the more enchanting it was. It thus follows that if there is one thing I like more than watching cricket it is listening to it. And if there is one thing better than listening to it, it is talking about it. And if indeed there could possibly be anything more exquisite than talking about it, it is listening to other people doing so. I am a most voracious cricketer, but a keen one.

It follows that when I like most about cricket on the air is not the ball-by-ball commentaries but the gossip that comes in between - and fills up the time when it's raining.

"I fancy that Foster's shortened his run-up this time, Fred. Did you often vary your run-up?" Pause for next delivery, as Imran Khan plays a forward defensive stroke - then off back down memory lane with Freddy Trueman.

It's a world in which people still care that they once saw Len Hutton in his prime, or Hammond cracking one past square leg at Lord's, in which men who might not read poetry from one cricket season to the next become lyrical about a Cravenweek cover drive... it's a wonderful world to escape to.

Now the trouble usually is that Messrs Johnston, Martin-Jenkins, Mosey, Blofield, Trueman, Bailey and the rest have to keep interrupting themselves to return to the wretched cricket of the hour. Except when it rains...

This week it all turned out just right. Do you know, I fancy I feel better already.

John Grigg
unciman to
the rescue



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9DD Telephone: 01-481 4100

THE WAY FROM VENICE

Traditionally, the annual economic summit is mocked as one vast photo-opportunity for the seven leading politicians of the western world — especially those who happen to be trying to get themselves re-elected, and very healthy some of that reverence is. But the summit, whatever else it is, provides a useful opportunity for the leaders to review the world economic situation and co-ordinate their approach to common economic problems at the highest level.

Aside from the photo-opportunities, it is highly desirable for the leaders of the free world to meet regularly. Not only does it help them to avoid becoming locked into their own rhetoric, it can provide the extra political commitment to make progress on common problems that is simply not available at lower gatherings.

Nevertheless, this week's economic summit in Venice has been only one event in a regular chain of high-level meetings on world economic issues. As it happens, the important decisions this year have been taken on other occasions.

At the February meeting of the Group of Seven's finance ministers and central bankers in Paris it was agreed in principle that the United States, Germany and Japan should take appropriate fiscal action to help offset the massive trade imbalance between the US and the two countries in surplus. In the light of this commitment the Group (less Italy) agreed that the current pattern of exchange rates was about right and would be defended.

Six weeks later when the same cast assembled in Washington for the half-yearly meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the dollar/yen rate had dropped sharply and the definition of exchange rate stability had to be adjusted. The fall in the dollar put additional pressure on Japan to convert its pledge in Paris into action. This it duly did with the expansion package announced a fortnight before the summit.

The summit itself, therefore, arrived as a chapter in the story closed. Japanese assurances that the planned packages will indeed be enacted by the Diet must be taken at face

value. Pressure on Germany to follow suit did not break surface publicly this week, partly because movements in foreign exchange markets were not forcing the issue. The Louvre accord on exchange rate stability was duly reaffirmed. That is modestly helpful. But there were no new moves which will do anything in the short term to buttress that stability.

In the longer term the Venice meeting may have opened a new chapter by agreeing what are described in the language of summit communiques as "strengthened arrangements for multilateral surveillance and economic co-ordination". Following an initiative at last year's summit in Tokyo, the seven have agreed to set national targets for a series of economic indicators and to meet to review the scope for policy action if they diverge from the planned path.

This will help to sharpen up the concept of co-ordinated objectives for the world economy. But there is nothing automatic about any policy changes if the world economy starts to move off the rails. No country is likely to cede that degree of sovereignty. So whether the new arrangements will open a new chapter or simply provide another footnote to the long-running story of international discussion of economic developments remains to be seen.

Several minor themes were also heard in Venice. The Lawson initiative on reducing the burden of debt on the poorest of the African countries made a little more progress. There was some useful tariff disarmament by the Americans vis-à-vis Japan. Sensible things were said about the need to tailor agricultural production more closely to demand.

On the other great issue of economic development — the removal of trade barriers and the liberalization of markets of all kinds — the summit endorsed a list of objectives which Mrs Thatcher must have found gratifyingly in line with British aims over the past eight years: the promotion of competition, measures to improve the functioning of labour markets and the opening up of internal markets. Listing the objectives, however, is one thing; making real progress towards achieving them is another.

TEST CASES AT LORD'S

In two weeks' time the International Cricket Conference (ICC) will debate a West Indian resolution that all cricketers who work in South Africa should be banned from playing in future Test matches. This country's response will be determined by a meeting at Lord's today of the Committee of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB).

The question of sport and apartheid within the Commonwealth was decided 10 years ago, after a fashion, by the Gleneagles Declaration. It ruled that all member nations should take every practical step to "discourage" their nationals from entering into contact with sporting organizations, teams or individuals from South Africa.

The effect has been to isolate South Africa from most major team competitions, but to leave the area of individual contact unclear. While golfers and racing drivers have found little difficulty in continuing their lucrative links with South Africa, athletes have found it almost impossible because of Third World involvement in international competition.

Cricketers have come somewhere in between. Those who have visited the country on so-called "rebel tours" have been banned for varying periods from playing Test cricket for England. Large numbers of English professionals, on the other hand, spend winters playing or coaching in South Africa without forfeiting their Test places. With the Cricketers' Association implacably opposed to any more interference with its members' rights, the TCCB's preferred attitude until now has been to leave well alone.

If the West Indians with other Third World

backing were to push through their resolution on June 26, however, it could divide the world of international cricket. It is already threatening the World Cup series which starts in India and Pakistan in October. Moreover, with the debate about sanctions against South Africa likely to re-emerge at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Vancouver in the autumn, it could impinge more widely on international relations.

When they meet today, therefore, the British cricket authorities would be advised to resist a move which would do little to end apartheid and might rather divide those who should be united in their opposition to it. However distasteful the regime in Pretoria, there must be limits to the sanctions that countries can impose on their own people.

The ICC is digging itself into a position which it may eventually come to regret. One solution might be for it to accept that the West Indian resolution would involve a fundamental change in the rulebooks. This would require the agreement of founder members like Australia and Britain and would open the way for the resolution to be defeated and quietly buried — with, it is to be hoped, honour satisfied.

The other solution would be for the issue to be referred to a committee briefed to examine the whole issue of cricket and apartheid. Such a committee could make a sober assessment over time, instead of the rash judgement that is likely now.

Politics can never be excluded from sport entirely. It can and must, however, be prevented from destroying it.

On the waiting list

From Mr Michael Glasby
Sir, It was heartening to read Professor Irving's letter (June 1) about the causes of post-operative morbidity. I would be fascinated to know if the junior doctors who are so politically vocal included "Government funding" as the cause of post-operative morbidity when they set the fellowship examination. I would wager not.

Apart from a single comment by Dr David Owen, there has been a curious lack of consideration of the role which doctors themselves play in the "waiting-list saga". For example, I recall as a houseman at teaching hospital A that all routine inguinal hernia operations were performed as day cases on our firm. A friend who was a houseman at teaching hospital B told me that his firm kept all routine hernia patients in bed in hospital for 10 days.

Each consultant argued convincingly for his own regimen both in terms of surgical practice and ultimate cost-effectiveness. However, it is clear that the immediate cost and attrition rate of the waiting list at hospital A must have been one tenth that at hospital B for a given level of amenities.

There are innumerable instances of such differences in the practice of medicine and surgery reflecting one of our doctors' most precious freedoms, namely, that of treating his patient in a way which he, following his informed judgement, thinks best.

It is intellectually dishonest to claim that any useful information can be gained merely from a consideration of the absolute size of waiting lists.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL GLASBY,
The Royal College of Surgeons of England, Department of Anatomy, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Problems of energy

From Professor Ian Fells
Sir, It has been suggested several times in recent weeks that a new Conservative Administration will abolish the Department of Energy and absorb its responsibilities into some other superministry.

But burying Energy inside some superministry will surely be unwise and counter-productive. Energy problems have not gone away, they will get worse in the next 10 years or so as oil prices rise again, with no North Sea to cushion the blow. Nuclear accidents will occur, pressures to protect the environment will become irresistible and the health of the economy will depend upon having a broadly based and flexible energy strategy.

The Department of Energy should retain its autonomy and take advantage of the present lull to prepare for the next energy storm.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Department of Chemical and Process Engineering,
Merz Court,
Clarendon Road,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Fiji rebellion

From Mr Edward de Bono
Sir, Everyone knows the right answer for Fiji: a legitimately elected government must be allowed to govern. But is the right answer the best answer? Might the right answer just paper over the problem and permit to grow that fungus of sectarian violence?

The very closeness of the ethnic divide in Fiji almost caricatures that major defect of traditional democracy: the failure to deal fairly with significant ethnic minorities that feel permanently

excluded from power (Sri Lanka, Cyprus, Northern Ireland etc).

To wish away ethnic divisions is an exercise in pious futility. To ignore ethnic divisions is to set the scene for violent resentment. To protect minorities is to entrench the divisions. To set power-sharing formulae is to repeat the fragility of Lebanon's past. The fault lies with those crude aspects of democracy that work well enough in homogeneous societies. From where is the creative design of better concepts to come? Not from legal argument, not from political experience and not from those who enjoy the benefits of the existing systems.

Fiji is not a problem but an opportunity to face this issue and to create fresh concepts that can be used elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD DE BONO,
12 Albany, Piccadilly, W1.

Place of honour

From Mr Michael Wootton
Sir, The Head Teacher of Rosebery School (June 6) should feel neither unworthy nor particularly surprised in being addressed as "the Managing Director" of her school. That is what in fact she is. In addition to being described as a Managing Director I have had letters addressed to my school's Accounts Manager, Purchasing Officer, Public Relations Department, Charity Organiser, Chief Maintenance Engineer and Matron. Each of these titles describes, in part, the job of a head teacher.

A letter addressed to "The Quality Control Department, Nightingale High School," was placed in my in-tray without hesitation.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL WOOTTON,
Headmaster,
Nightingale High School,
Elmcroft Avenue, Wanstead, E11.

Caring for our nautical heritage

From Mr Edward Wright

Sir, In response to the letter which you published from Mrs Fenwick and Dr Cleere on June 4, may I, as a trustee of the National Maritime Museum and practising boat archaeologist, establish the scope and capacity of the museum's Archaeological Research Centre (ARC).

At its peak, the centre consisted of 11 people of whom six were archaeologists, historians or ethnologists and the rest specialised conservators and scientists. Of this total seven are still in the service of the museum, even though only one now holds specialised archaeological post at Greenwich. Caution is therefore called for in interpreting the effects of the "deletion of more than 30 posts" on the archaeological discipline.

In 1986, when tenders were called for by the Department of Trade for the provision of a diving archaeological unit to support the work of the Historic Wrecks Advisory Committee, that of the National Maritime Museum was rejected in favour of the University of St Andrews.

Without any disrespect to the successful candidate, I think that decision was mistaken and short-sighted and that the opportunity should not have been missed to strengthen the resource at what is the logical national centre for such expertise. The additional government funding made available would have enabled the NMM to maintain a much stronger archaeological presence.

The NMM has faced the realities of this situation by taking the sensible painful decisions needed to balance its books: human resources have had to be concentrated on what are seen to demand the highest priorities.

Nevertheless, the ARC has in its lifetime achieved two signal successes: the establishment and dissemination of a body of doctrine and method to guide archaeologists in handling some of the most sensitive and challenging artefacts in the whole repertoire, and the elimination of the greater part of the backlog of investigation and publication of the evidence relating to the known examples of ancient boats in this country.

The past head of the centre, Dr Sean McGrail, now occupies a

personal chair of maritime archaeology at Oxford funded by the museum, completing his own programmes and the induction of a new generation of students.

Meanwhile, the museum can still provide advice on sources and methods. If those problems are of sufficient importance, as was the case with emergencies such as the Graveney find in 1971 or that of the Haslemere log-boat in 1983, all available hands will be released to help.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD WRIGHT,
Hall Place, Wycombe End,
Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire,
June 8.

From Dr Margarita Russell

Sir, Mrs V. H. Fenwick and Dr Henry Cleere criticise the National Maritime Museum for discontinuing a nautical archaeological research programme in order to devote its limited resources fully to "the greater strength of collection management".

Your correspondents seem to forget that the first duty of a museum is indeed the conservation, study, display and strengthening of its collections. Their letter refers disapprovingly to the present director's concern for the paintings collection. This criticism is quite unjustified.

The paintings collection of the National Maritime Museum is one of the finest not only in this country but in the world. The quality and range of the museum's marine paintings, from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, are unsurpassed. Yet they have hitherto received little attention and few people know about the extent and value of the collection.

It is fortunate that the museum has now appointed a director who understands paintings and cares for them. The paintings are a precious historic and artistic heritage, the expert management of which must be one of the museum's foremost concerns.

Archaeological research, no matter how deserving in itself, cannot legitimately claim any priority in the museum's programmes. Yours faithfully,
M. RUSSELL,
63 Shakespeare Tower,
Barbican, EC2.

London. We will have nothing to do with it.

It is clear that the Government is frustrated to see Labour winning a clear majority in the first ILEA elections and is now trying to abolish ILEA by the back door.

The only people who will suffer will be the children on whom our future depends. The investment in the education of those young people is crucial to the health and well being of our country. Yours faithfully,
MARGARET HODGE,
Leader, London Borough of Islington,
TONY DYKES (Camden),
DAVE PICTON (Greenwich),
ANDREW PUDDIPHAT (Hackney),
GORDON PRENTICE (Hammersmith & Fulham),
LINDA BELLOS (Lambeth),
DAVE SULLIVAN (Lewisham),
ANNE MATTHEWS (Southwark),
36 Old Queen Street, SW1,
June 8.

Doctors will continue, therefore, to discharge their responsibilities. Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARKS, Chairman,
British Medical Association Council,
BMA House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.

Charities appeal

From the Chairman of The Family Welfare Association
Sir, There is a "Donor's Digest of Charities" (Mr Winslip's letter, June 9). It is called the *Charities Digest* and it is produced each year by the Family Welfare Association.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PURTON, Chairman,
The Family Welfare Association,
501-505 Kingsland Road,
Dalston, E8.

Slanging match

From Mr John Marshall
Sir, Further to Mr Beale's disapprovals (June 3) of words expressing contempt such as *twerp*, *berk* and *nerd*, the very title of the book he quotes from, *A Dictionary of Slang*, contains, within its spelling, another common denominator of unpleasant words, the initial consonant cluster *sl*.

It produces that group that includes *slut*, *slab*, *slag*, *slacker*, *slown*, *slow-coach*, *sluggard*, all of which refer unkindly to people. Perhaps it explains why Trollope gave his rather undesirable creation the name, Mr Slope.

The Ward case

From Professor Emeritus Sir William H. Trethowan
Sir, What seems to have escaped Lord Denning and others who have commented on the trial of Stephen Ward was that it was essentially a witchcraft trial, an anachronism left over from a previous century. Certainly it contained all the principal elements found in most witchcraft trials — sex, prejudice, politics, guilt, shame, hysteria and human sacrifice (in this case Ward's own self-sacrifice).

For these reasons it could hardly have been a fair trial. Let those who doubt this consult Aldous Huxley's *The Devils of Loudun* and read how Urbain Grandier

was done to death, or Arthur Miller's *The Crucible* which, although dramatized, is probably the best account of the "Witches of Salem".

But, as usual, it is we the onlookers, who obtained so much vicious pleasure from these and other such affairs, who are the most to blame. Yours sincerely,
W. H. TRETOWAN,
99 Bristol Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham.

From Mr Gordon D. Brown

Sir, In spite of their genuine concern for Mr and Mrs John Profumo, one can only wonder about the motives of Lord Hallsham and others (May 21) in

Radiation levels that affect us all

From Professor E. A. Davis

Sir, In the light of articles in *The Times* and elsewhere on radioactive discharges from UK nuclear establishments and on contamination levels following the Chernobyl disaster, it might be useful to put the respective doses into perspective by drawing attention to the levels of radiation to which we are all, mainly unavoidably, exposed.

In the UK the average dose of radiation received by each and every one of us is approximately 0.2 rems (or 2 millisieverts) per year. This varies by about a factor of two, depending on where we live and on our lifestyle.

To simplify matters for those not familiar with the various and often confusing units used, I will call the average level of radiation received per person "background". Approximately 20 per cent of background radiation is received from naturally occurring radioactive potassium within our own bodies, 30 per cent is from gamma rays and cosmic rays which continuously bombard the Earth, and 40 per cent comes from radon and thoron gases emitted from the ground and buildings. This leaves 10 per cent, most of which is received in medical diagnosis, in particular from X-radiography.

Fallout from bomb tests of earlier decades contributes about 1 per cent. The Chernobyl disaster has contributed, in the first year following the accident, on the average 1.5 per cent and, in the worst-affected areas, 10 per cent of the background. Discharges from nuclear establishments are at the level of 0.1 per cent.

If some of these doses seem small then it should be noted that the background level itself is very low. In terms of the chances of contracting cancer, it is a fact that 25 per cent of us will die from cancer contracted for reasons

Rich and poor

From the Editor of the Sunday Telegraph
Sir, Well-off people are no longer frightened of the poor. Some of the well-off even feel that the class war is over and that they have won it. It was this rather ugly and arrogant attitude, much more widespread than you, Sir, are prepared to admit, which I described as "bourgeois triumphalism", and it is sad to learn from your leader today (June 10) that *The Times* is not prepared to join the *Sunday Telegraph* in urging Mrs Thatcher to dissociate herself from it.

Yours faithfully,
PEREGRINE WORTHORNE,
135 Fleet Street, EC4.

Britain's citadel

From Mr D. M. Evans
Sir, Vietnam, quoted by Dr Weaver (June 4) as an example of guerrilla-based defence, is hardly convincing in a UK context. It was intervention by the regular North Vietnamese Army, and not solely guerrilla activity by the Vietcong, that caused the collapse of the South — and that after the United States had withdrawn for domestic and international political reasons.

Dr Weaver's other examples are equally unconvincing. The liberation and unification of Italy owed most to the efforts of King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, his regular army and their French allies. Norway was never liberated as a result of its own efforts but because of the conventionally achieved defeat of Nazi Germany by the Soviet Union and the Western Allies; the Soviet Union is unlikely to be thrown out by the *mujahideen*.

The argument for UK defence at home does away with the one great defence asset we possess: that costs nothing — the sea and our island position. We are in the very privileged position of being in a citadel with a very impressive moat and can do our fighting in other people's "back yards", something many other nations would dearly love to be able to do. Yours faithfully,
D. M. EVANS,
Centre for Operational Research and Defence Analysis,
CAP Scientific Ltd,
22 Long Acre, WC2.

Bentley design

From Mr Iain W. May
Sir, May I respectfully point out that the car shown in your photograph of June 8 taken at the Brooklands reunion meeting is a Lagonda V12 and not a Bentley. It was, however, designed by W. O. Bentley and was entered in the 1939 Le Mans 24 Hours Race and finished in third place. Yours faithfully,
IAIN W. MAY,
68 Savill Road,
Lindfield,
Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

wishing to have the case consigned to history.

Surely the Chairman of Jonathan Cape, Tom Maschler, is right to point out (May 28) that Stephen Ward's fate, more tragic in its outcome than Profumo's, does seem to have been the outcome of "an historic injustice".

One would have thought that Lord Hallsham alone, in his present role, would be keen to see that all the facts bearing on this case were brought to light. History does not stop, nor can it be hurried at the expressed whim or desire of any individual or body of people. I am, yours sincerely,
GORDON D. BROWN,
2 Whitley Avenue,
South Bents,
Sunderland, Wearside.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 12 1903

King Alexander of Serbia's reign had been so unpopular that there was little outcry over his assassination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

MURDER OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERBIA.

A MILITARY REVOLUTION.

PRINCE PETER KARAGEORJEVICH PROCLAIMED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VIENNA, June 11.

A telegram despatched from Semlin to the *Neue Freie Presse* at 6 o'clock this morning states that the Serbian army last night proclaimed Prince Peter Karageorjevich King of Serbia. Troops immediately surrounded the Palace, and, forcing an entrance, assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga...

Telegrams to the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* confirm this intelligence, and add that, besides the King and Queen, there were assassinated the Queen's brother, two of the Queen's sisters, a general, an aide-de-camp, and 12 men of the gendarmes.

Prince Peter Karageorjevich, son of Alexander Karageorjevich, who was Prince of Serbia from 1842 to 1858, was born at Belgrade in 1846. He married, in August, 1883, Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, who bore him several sons. He has, however, been a widower since March, 1890. He has hitherto resided at Geneva.

LATER.

Serbia, the land of assassinations, abdications, *pronouncements* and *coups d'Etat*, has surpassed itself and caused all previous achievements to pale into insignificance beside the tragedy enacted between midnight and the small hours of this morning at Belgrade. A Central Asian khansate, not a European city, would have been a fitting theatre for such ruthless and accurately planned regicide. France has seen her President, Austria her Empress, and Italy her King struck down by assassins within the last ten years; but no parallel can be found in recent European history for such wholesale extinction of a reigning family and of its partisans...

The decision to assassinate the King and Queen was taken months ago by the corps of superior officers at Belgrade. The 6th Infantry Regiment was selected for the work, and Colonel Naumovitch, aide-de-camp of the King, was entrusted with its execution. Towards 11 o'clock last night he, being on service, burst open the door of the Royal bedchamber with a bomb and rushed in, followed by Colonel Mishitch and several younger officers of the 6th Infantry. The Palace guard, drawn from the Royal Horse Guards, had previously been overpowered, and their officer, Captain Panajotovich, shot by men of the same infantry regiment. Colonel Naumovitch laid before the King a formula of abdication containing expressions outrageous towards Queen Draga and attributing the ruin of the country to her marriage with King Alexander. King Alexander, exasperated, shot Naumovitch dead, but Colonel Mishitch seized the document and again demanded the Royal signature. The King and Queen thereupon fled to the roof, where they were shot by the pursuing officers. The mortal wound is said to have been inflicted upon the King by Major Lazarevitch, whom he had disgraced two years previously.

As soon as the King and Queen were disposed of, the conspirators turned their attention to the brothers of Queen Draga, Colonel Nikola and Nikola Lungevich, both of whom were shot as they left their houses towards 2 a.m. The Premier, General Zinzar Markovitch, his brother-in-law, Jovan Milko-vitch, the Minister of the Interior, M. Theodorovitch, and the War Minister, General Pavlovitch, were all shot in their houses...

The year referred to in *On This Day* on June 10 was 1946, not 1945.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

brubb in the book *Farming* they might be able to nest.

100

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

The diagram illustrates a two-dimensional lattice structure. A central point is connected to its four immediate neighbors (up, down, left, right) by short arrows. A longer arrow points from a point on the left edge towards a point on the right edge, representing a long-range interaction across the lattice.

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Citroen's new baby looks a winner

The new Citroen AX supermini, which went on sale in Britain yesterday, is going to upset a few lunches in rival boardrooms this summer. It sets new standards of fuel economy, performance, interior space, convenience and sheer drivability. It is also cheaper than its major rivals - by several hundred pounds in some cases.

But this is the most heavily discounted sector of the market and however low Citroen set their recommended retail prices Ford, GM, Austin Rover & Co will react swiftly without having recourse to formal price cuts.

Whatever the outcome of the inevitable supermini price war, I predict that the AX will be a winner. In my view it is the best supermini on sale today.

The heart of any car is the engine and Citroen's new four cylinder, all alloy unit available initially in three sizes (954cc, 1124cc and 1360cc) is a gem. In a very lightweight, three-door hatchback body with one of the best wind-cheating shapes around, it is both fast and frugal.

Citroen boasts that the middle of the range AX11, with its 1124cc engine, has the highest power-to-weight ratio and 0-62mph acceleration - time (12.9 seconds) of any car in its class. It is also the fastest, topping 100mph.

The same model has the best official fuel consumption of any four-wheeled petrol car. Its 48mpg in the urban cycle, 72.4mpg at a constant 56mph and 50.4mpg at a constant 75mph is good enough to beat the diesels too, with the exception of the remarkable Daihatsu 1 litre.



Citroen AX 11 TRE: sets new standards of economy, performance and space

The versatility of the hatchback layout made the supermini a big seller. With folding, split rear seats and removable parcel shelves it offers a wide range of passenger-luggage options. Citroen has taken a stage further with the AX. On most models the folding rear seats offer a choice of two positions for the back rest. Moving it into a more upright mode makes the boot space bigger and more box shaped. Even more ingenious is the dish parcel shelf. Ostensibly dish to prevent small items from sliding about, it can be reversed to make a space-improving bulge for the boot.

The extra long travel in the all-independent suspension enables the AX to shrug off poor roads like a much heavier car. I drove all three engine options and was very impressed by their nimbleness.

Prices start at £4,399, rising to £5,990 for the best equipped 14hrs. The 11RE, the anticipated best seller, costs £5,049 compared with £5,391 for the

Ford Fiesta popular plus and £5,580 for the Peugeot 205XL. At the other end of the market is Citroen's huge CX Safari estate car. It has been around for a while now but its low slung, ultra smooth lines are as eye-catching as ever. The turbo-charged 2.5 diesel engine version is particularly popular with high-mileage business users.

Now Citroen has made the CX even more attractive with an extensively modified version of the engine which, with the help of an intercooler, has increased power by 25 per cent from 95 to 120bhp. At the same time torque has increased by 18 per cent in the all-important 2,000rpm range.

The company claims it is now the most powerful diesel car engine in the world. On the road the new CX 25 DTR Turbo 2 Safari is a revelation. With the turbo boost making its presence felt early - below 2,000rpm - it accelerates so enthusiastically that passengers refuse to believe it is a diesel.

The old model's 0.62mph time of 13.9 seconds has been cut by nearly 2.5 seconds and its top speed increased from 106mph to 117mph. But the figures tell only part of the story. With all that extra power on tap the Safari is now better equipped to make full use of its vast load carrying capacity.

I drove a Safari load of

Vital statistics

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THE ARTS

Labour lord

Last night two men from different continents reflected on their distinctly odd standing in their respective societies. Lord John de Courcy, 35th Baron Kinsale and Premier Baron of Ireland, is that perennial of popular journalism, a peer of the realm who gets his living by manual labour. If he worked in a cigarette factory he would doubtless be known as a tobacco baron; as it is, he works as plumber and odd-job man in a Somerset village.

Lord John (BBC2) majored on the anomalies of his everyday life. One moment the plummy peer was poking

TELEVISION

long sticks down a recalcitrant drain, the next he was handing over the ancestral castle to the people of Kinsale. Always keen on the possibilities of a free feed, he seems to spend his time switching from evening clothes to gumboots and back again.

This was stylishly achieved. A close-up of his benign, rather fussy face beginning an after-dinner speech pulled back to reveal that he was in fact rehearsing on his hearth-rug — an effect which might have been plucked from *Lucky Jim*.

The patrician voice that issued from beneath a neighbour's U-bend had some trenchant things to say about modern values ("all wrong") and the class system ("should be abolished"); but, for all his democratic ideals, Lord Kinsale appeared nostalgic for the vanished age of paternalism.

Having squandered the family silver in his youth, Lord John is effectively *déclassé*, having made some ill-advised remarks 40 years ago, the American journalist Penn Kimball is classified. The *Secret File on Citizen K* (also BBC2) traced the disturbing story of his fight to squeeze information on his absurd status as "a national security risk" from the State Department, the FBI and the CIA.

The Freedom of Information Act allows US citizens to have sight of sensitive documents which are often rendered near-meaningless by the censor's black ink. The programme itself suffered from the Missing Witness syndrome, as Mr Kimball's voice-over reconstructed the stages of his heroic quest by describing events which were patently not happening on screen.

Martin Cropper

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THEATRE

Hamlet
Lyttelton

Ingmar Bergman has been directing plays for all but 50 years, drawing on the full range of European and American theatre, which makes it the more surprising that until now he has not applied his formidable creative genius to this cornerstone of our culture. However, the late timing is lucky for us. Produced at the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm last winter, his first *Hamlet* has coincided with our National Theatre's ability to house visiting foreign companies again, the first time for many years.

Passionate, sensual, tightly knit and persuasively motivated, the production thrillingly creates a close group of individuals, all intent on accumulating knowledge of one another, and frequently remaining on stage after their scenes, watching from beyond the perimeter of a downstage circle where the action is concentrated.

This greatly enriches the characters, particularly the sturdy Ophelia of Pernilla Ostergren, who can be seen upon the scene with the full horror of the adult world. At the same time it gives a tremendous sense of the pressure of events pushing the play onward, taping one scene over into the next, so that in retrospect the play seems to have been constructed of two immense, continuous acts, separated by a break before the "play within the play".

Bergman makes a number of cuts, not just those made by

every director sensitive to the needs of his audience, but speeches that few British directors would dare to leave out. Gone is Ophelia's "Oh, what a noble mind is here o'berthrown" along with several other speeches, and the contents of duologues are shored to the essence Bergman wishes to preserve. Again, the purpose is to keep the action flowing and to prevent attention straying from the sexual rage at the heart of the play. For the same reason there is only one soliloquy as such, the others being imaginatively addressed to attentive listeners.

It is a vigorously physical production. After the sombre isolation of the opening, with the Ghost the only brilliant object in sight, struggling to reach the humans in the circle, colour and carnality burst upon the scene with the arrival of the King and Queen, Borje Ahlstedt and Gunnel Lindblom. Cloaked in luscious red, they paw and grab each other's limbs, tumble to the floor and swinishly couple. When Ophelia is prepared as bait for Hamlet, the Queen lends her own lipstick and provocatively loosens the girl's shoulder-strap.

Peter Stormare, a sparely-built actor, lean of face, and

with his hair cropped short back and sides, has the look of an Irish seminarian wracked by sexual desires. Whatever his previous relations with Ophelia, the touch of a woman now makes him throw up — he almost does so after his mother embraces him. Embracing chaps relieves the tension, golden-haired Horatio mostly, but the actor due to play the Queen is given a quick grope. Rosencrantz, too, gets a jab in the privates.

Hamlet's tormenting of Ophelia is frightening in its sexual enmity, and all his behaviour is vicious from this point on. He stabs Polonius through the arras at eye-height and then really finishes him off. Violence reaches its peak at the close when Fortinbras has Horatio shot, shovels the corpse into a mass grave and praises the dead Hamlet in front of television cameras and a miniskirted interviewer. This carries estrangement from the text further than the implications can stretch.

The coherence of the play has already begun to slacken after the graveyard scene, when Ulf Johansson's Grave-digger tugs a worm from Yorick's eye-hole. Perhaps the strain of linking spoken Swedish with remembered English was beginning to tell. After Bergman brought his *Hedda Gabler* here he was persuaded to direct it for the National in English. I hope they can bring it off a second time.

Jeremy Kingston

CONCERT

Berlin PO/
Karajan
Festival Hall

folding of both first movements and, in No 2's *Allegretto*, almost a mystical dwelling on certain moments, as if unwilling to let them pass.

Of course, this orchestra — still the supreme example of German precision engineering — produces ravishing sounds in every department. The passacaglia's episodes displayed some gorgeous solo tone (and who could blame Karajan for milking it for "effect" a little obviously?), and the brass brought about a peroration of savage glory. But Karajan, not the individual players, was responsible for the exquisite instrumental balances. Brahms's "sloggy" textures seemed as luminous as anything in Debussy without ever renouncing their many-stranded essence.

Those who sense some great struggle in Brahms's music

(Mr Kinnock, perhaps) might not have enjoyed all this. The Karajan smoothness — that famous amalgam of silky string tone, seamless woodwind articulation and long-term phrasing — tended to ride over the music's thrusting asymmetries like a superior limousine gliding over a humpy track. Yet Karajan's way of building each movement towards one magnificent unleashing of the full orchestral tutti refuted any suggestion of blandness.

What delighted most, however, was a feeling that Karajan and his players seem to have acquired a new impulsiveness. For years they functioned on the most disciplined principles of pre-ordained orderliness. Now the reins have been slackened. Perhaps the ensemble is not quite so precise, and tempo-scenes certainly take longer to settle. But the compensation lay in hearing Karajan turn, for instance, the finale of No 2 into a glorious romp: full of outrageous variations in pace. It took the risks that Karajan in mid-life would surely have eliminated as unacceptable.

Richard Morrison

Just a touch too severe

Even the most devoted enthusiast of baroque music might feel his loyalty tested by the thought of a whole concert of 17th-century canzonas and sonatas played on the exclusively inflexible recorder by anyone other than Frans Brüggen.

To be frank, there were times when the group Hortas

LONDON DEBUTS

Musicians, from Amsterdam, did administer the music a little severely. One missed for a touch of David Munrow's sparkle, even if that might have meant sacrificing a degree of authenticity.

Nevertheless this was an enlightening programme and, po-faced or not, the playing of Peter Holtslag (recorders), Siebe Henstra (harpichord) and Lucia Swarts (cello) was always neat and often elegant. There were moments, too, where the spirit of improvisation was kept very much alive, for instance in Monteverdi's *Sinfonia*, published in 1629.

But the purpose of the recital was unapologetically didactic, and it was undeniably fascinating to be shown the development of a form from the early 17th-century canzonas of Frescobaldi, Riccio and Notari through to the well-shaped sonatas of Benedetto Marcello and Corelli. And, if you wanted something in the way of light refreshment, there was a wholly engaging suite of dances by Falconieri between times.

The Chinese pianist Yin Cheng-Zong, has made quite an impression in the United States in the wake of the

lowering of cultural barriers. His reputation in the East, however, has long been well established. He won second prize in the Moscow Tchaikovsky Competition back in 1962, and as the piano soloist of Peking's Central Philharmonic Society from 1965 he was also one of those collectively responsible for the composition of the notorious "Yellow River" Concerto. Sadly, though, while it is a straightforward little sonata by Galuppi he showed that he had plenty of warm, singing tone, his theatrical mannerisms both there and in Liszt's B minor Sonata were far too artificial.

It was a pity that one had to leave another recital, given by the cellist Richard Lester and the pianist Alan Gravill, in order to go to Yin's. Though neither Lester nor Gravill is an inexperienced performer, theirs is a new partnership, and it works well. In Beethoven's F major Cello Sonata, Op 5 No 1, both players contributed to a reading of impressive intensity, each well aware of the significance of the other's music. Their rhythms were always well sprung, while the balance between the two instruments was carefully calculated and the quality of the sound never sweetened too much.

Stephen Pettitt

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SATURDAY 25 JULY
10.30 pm GARY BURTON QUARTET and BRANFORD MARRASALS QUARTET (subject to contracts)
Sponsors: Andy's Records, £25, £7.50, £5.00
Plus JAZZ FRINGE - TO BE ANNOUNCED
WEEKENDS TICKETS: £16.00
See Official Programme for details
Overseas bookings: 0223 327511
0223 432326
Full details in Festival Diary (with 24p SAG)



Sexual enmity: Hamlet (Peter Stormare, looking like the young Ingmar Bergman) tormenting Ophelia (Pernilla Ostergren)

On the evidence of this splendidly committed and incisive Almeida Festival production, we have waited far too long for a chance to see Brecht's and Eisler's didactic 1930 music-drama (last performed in this country in 1936), misled by a false idea of its unique political contentiousness. Certainly the bare bones of the story sound rebarbative: one of a group of four Communist agitators sent to China to foment revolution is bumped off by his comrades because, despite bravery and good intentions, he becomes "a risk to the movement". But any suggestion that this is a stonily unfeeling, proto-Stalinist piece, urging the indiscriminate slaughter of wet liberals,

The Decision
Union Chapel

is contradicted by the humanity and wry humour of the characterization, and the palpable difficulty of the decision. The startling, ominous brass and drums of Eisler's prelude music, accompanying a thrillingly full-bodied chorus, immediately convey a mood of menacing urgency. This is confirmed by the precipitate entry of the four agitators, sweeping through the pews of the magnificent Congregational Union Chapel (an octagonal domed space half-way between Santa Sophia and the Prudential building whose only draw-

back is a muddy acoustic) like apocalyptic horsemen. The agitators admit to the murder of the Young Comrade and ask the chorus to judge them on the evidence of a series of flashback scenes relating the course of their mission.

In one, the Young Comrade (an almost Wodehousean performance by Adam Robertson) watches aghast as the rice-harvesting struggle in the mud under the overseer's pitiless lash. Stephen Unwin draws superb acting from Tilda Swinton in particular and uses one long white rope to bring this scene to life with brilliant economy. The Comrade's well-meant interference is futile and ultimately obstructive. The next stop on his

road to hell is an encounter with an unscrupulous merchant (Philip Dugan giving an unforgettable singing-acting cameo, leaping about like a malignant toad), whose useful services he rejects on grounds of honour.

One may disagree with Brecht's conclusion that "only force can alter this murderous world", but one can hardly remain unmoved by the biting conviction of his and Hans Eisler's inspiration, especially when it is matched by some musicians (the Matrix Ensemble and Robert Ziegler in cracking form) and singers in such an incandescent performance.

Harry Eyres

Making peace with the past

I took Michael Ignatieff just over 10 years, from his late twenties to his fortieth birthday last month, to hatch a book he had long known he had to write, the story of his grandmothers' lives and his own. Minister of Education in the last cabinet of Tsar Nicholas II, and the family's departure into exile in Canada. Ten years pondering *The Russian Album*: one year writing it. The break came with the realization that it did not, as he had always thought, have to be about his own roots: it was their story, not his.

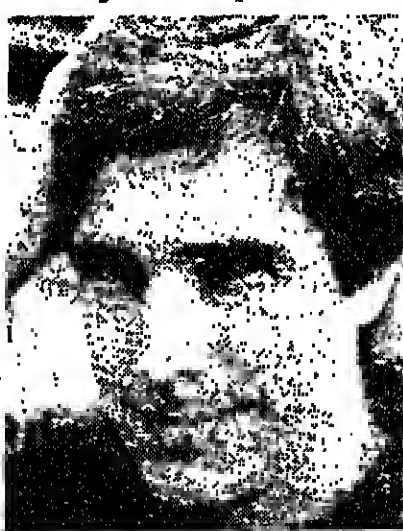
"At the end of her life", Ignatieff explains, "my grandmother wrote, in unclipped and wonderful English, for her grandchildren, and her Russian, about her childhood Eastern on remote Russian estates, about her marriage in Nice, about a kind of dawning sense of the collapse of everything she knew and loved. I had always felt a certain anger about the exploitative way people use history like a museum to dip into. But I read this and it became clear that I owed her something. I had a feeling of an old woman actually speaking to me, and I wanted to say 'I can hear you'."

It is hardly surprising that Ignatieff feels an almost excessive concern with the past. His first memory is not of himself but of his father, talking about his parents. Furthermore his own childhood, if containing none of the turmoil that beset his ancestors, was one of constant movement. He chronicles it efficiently and fluently.

"My father was a diplomat, anxious to be an assimilated Canadian professional, a man who had made his peace with the past. From '47 to '48 we were in New York, in the Village. From '48 to '52, the whole McCarthy era, at the time when American society was at its nastiest, we were in Washington. London between '53 and '54. I remember the Coronation, bomb-sites and fog, but it was then that my relationship with England began. Then to Yugoslavia. London again. Ottawa. Paris. Geneva. From the age of 11 on, I spent the term-times in a posh Canadian boarding school."

His university was Toronto, where work in the lecture-halls came to matter considerably less than what went on outside: it was the height of the American civil rights movement and the war in Vietnam. Ignatieff marched and thought. In 1968 he went to work for Trudeau, one of the thousands of young

Caroline Moorehead meets
Michael Ignatieff, whose
fascinating volume of family
history, *The Russian Album*,
has just been published



Michael Ignatieff: "I owed something"

Canadians swept along by a glorious feeling of change.

It was at this moment, however, that his life took an unexpected turn. The obvious next step would have been to stay on the Trudeau bandwagon and join the administration. Ignatieff considers his decision not too fundamental. "I felt ignorant, under-educated. I saw it would have been to follow my father's tracks." Instead he went off to Harvard to write a PhD on penitentiaries in the industrial revolution and to teach at a maximum-security prison south of Boston.

As with civil rights, it was this parallel concern that came to interest him more. "It was a horrible experience of what the bottom of American society is like. I have this image in my mind: inside the prison, there was an inner prison, an inner circle of Dante's Inferno. When you went on the walkway all you could see were these little mirrors on toothbrushes, a long line of Cyclopean eyes gazing at you. It was the only way prisoners could see who was coming."

In 1978 he was offered a senior research fellowship at King's College, Cambridge. He took it with pleasure, and

settled down to six years of academia, producing a first book — with which to prove I could do scholarship — you only have to do it once" — and then a second, an essay called *The Needs of Strangers*, on philosophy and "the art of being human". By now, the charm of university life was growing very thin. "I decided to go for Grub Street, and Grub Street suits me just fine."

Ignatieff's Grub Street is a superior place. He reviews; he writes occasional long articles; and he has become an admired presenter of intelligent late-night talk-shows on television, a role he laughingly describes as "being the man who facilitates world-class windbags" though he defends the importance of serious television. What he likes about his life is its urgency. "As a freelance, you can't dally. You have to hit the track running."

Ignatieff is at a marvellous moment. He is a tall, thin, engaging man who takes evident delight in his two small children, one of them a new baby, and his work stretches out before him, in a great circle of possibilities. He is about to go off, for two months, to a small house he owns in the Valais, to consider his next move, to work out how to avoid the faded enemy of promise, the "frittering away of time doing this and that".

There is the unfinished business of prisons, still not fully resolved in his mind after 12 years, and about which he would like to write. There is a "modernistic Russian saga", starting in the 1880s and going through the Revolution. There is undoubtedly fiction of some kind, for he does not simply admit. Bellow, Roth and Julian Barnes "allude to the point of idolatry" but believe in great conviction in the art of fiction itself, which for him "leaves all the other modern disciplines — economics, sociology, psychology — standing when it comes to a description of what life is like today. I want", he says, "to be an historian of the present."

Would he think of going back to a university? "I don't know. Possibly. It depends. I think you have to be extremely stubborn. I'm a very contrary figure. I suppose it's arrogant to want life on your own terms, but life is very, very tough. I've been a good student all my life and I'm bloody well fed up with it. I want to go my own way."

● *The Russian Album* is published by Chatto & Windus at £11.95.

DESERT BLOOM
JON VOIGHT JOBEETH WILLIAMS
ELLEN BARKIN ANNABETH GISH
"Beautifully performed by Voight, Williams and Gish — an enthralling experience."
"We'll be lucky to see anything better this year."
"Superlative acting... a memorable film."
CANNON ODEON ODEON

RSC / Royal Insurance
ARMCHAIR PROMS 1987
RICHARD II
Monday 15 June at 7.30pm
Tuesday 16 June at 7.30pm
Jeremy Irons: Richard is one of the finest in recent years. Physically striking and beautifully spoken.
ROME and JULIET
Wednesday 17 June at 7.30pm
Thursday 18 June at 7.30pm
MACBETH
Friday 19 June at 7.30pm
Saturday 20 June at 2.00pm
15 - 20 JUNE
550 STALLS SEATS
AT ONLY £5.50!
PERSONAL BOOKING ON DAY OF PERFORMANCE
AT BARBICAN CENTRE BOX OFFICE FROM 8.30am

FRIDAY PAGE

Seduction on sale

Would either of the advertisements shown here persuade you to buy? Some professionals say they would. But if 70 per cent of advertising is aimed at women, why is 99 per cent of it so stale? Caroline Phillips investigates

The first incident of sales promotion in action, according to Iain Arthur, occurred in Genesis, in the Garden of Eden. Adam ate an apple from the Tree of Knowledge and paid the price. In this case the snake was the salesman, the tree was superbly merchandised, with excellent display support material and the price was self doubt. "So what part did Eve have to play in this point-of-sale decision to purchase?"

Arthur is the managing director of Kingsland Lloyd Peterson, a sales promotion agency. He was speaking to more than 100 delegates (60 per cent of whom were women) at International Business Communications' "Advertising and Marketing to Women" two-day conference this week.

Women are important to advertisers; more than 70 per cent of advertising is now aimed at them. (Call it £350 million to the advertiser, if you will.) "Women are more important than meo", in the laconic words of speaker Carol Reay, management planning director of Jenner Keating Becker Reay advertising agency. In 1987 women have more spending power than ever before. They may be 42 per cent of the labour force, but they account for 80 per cent of consumer expenditure. And research shows that their self-perceptions are changing. Their need for "self identity" is growing.

Yet many speakers at the conference maintained that the attentions of advertisers are being misdirected. Kay Scorch, an advertising consultant, spoke particularly of the lost tribe of the post-war generation: the "greying" population, in ad speak. "A lot of energy and attention is devoted to young people and yuppies," she said, "but perhaps because we all refuse to grow old, we have neglected the over-45s." By the year 2000, more than 23 per cent of the population will be aged between 45 and 64; they will have well in excess of £18.8 billion of disposable income, and make their own decisions about spending it. Scorch believes it is well worth learning how to, in her words, "seduce the older woman".

"How can it be that there is such a vast amount of out-of-

touch advertising around for women?" asked Reay. She cited the advertisements for Timotei shampoo, with its image of a woman in a poppy field. "An ultra-romantic portrayal that stands out for its inappropriateness." The image-making business "had got the message wrong".

To date, the marketer and advertiser alike have treated women as uniform and as captive — usually at the kitchen sink, explained Ann-Marie Dyas, board account director at Boase Massimi Pollitt advertising agency. "The minute you describe your target audience as 'housewives' or 'mothers' or 'career women', you are into repression and not expression." The advertisers' repertoire of stereotypes, she said, consist of the glamorous woman (a model) with an "interesting" job and probably a BMW or two in the garage, and the unglamorous woman (a mum) living life at the bottom in a spotless kitchen. "Women don't mind being shown doing domestic things, as long as they are seen to be competent and have outside interests. Just as they don't object to nudity as long as it is seen to be relevant to the product — like sunscreen or a shower."

Raising the standards, more research, casting at script stage and generally taking more account of women's views will help to break the moulds. Increasingly women are buying values rather than products. "Philosophy and imagery are the new USPs [unique selling propositions]," explained Dyas. Equality is what is desired; and equality for women is not about a woman in a bowler hat. It is about changing fan belts rather than hitching lifts, as in the Pretty Polly television commercial. Competent yet retaining her femininity, she wears stockings, but she also knows how to use them to replace the fan-belt.

In the world of advertising fantasy, women's aspirations rarely match the advertisers' conceptions. "Women resent our obsession with the young and beautiful," Dyas said. "They are asking us — loudly — to show more ordinary real women in advertising."

Some have already got



Admirable ads? Kay Scorch, advertising consultant, applauds the Boots No 7 commercial (above) "The girl is having fun"; Iain Arthur, sales promoter, says Dulux's campaign (below) "Recognizes the sensitivity of the female mind"



there. "Both Oxo and Persil, in their different ways, are widely seen as accurate and enjoyable reflections of contemporary life, featuring modern mothers who combine humour, character, warmth and — most important of all — intelligence and individuality," explained Judith Lannon of J Walter Thompson. Oxo ads show a realistic family life, with warts and all sympathetically portrayed. Persil gets away from the traditional washing machine syndrome with its stylish use of a punk and his washing.

But, to return to the Garden of Eden, it is worth remembering that Eve was in fact the deciding influence: the purchaser at the point-of-sale.

The Law Society has similar reservations. "A child could be very frightened of a court atmosphere, which makes many adults feel uneasy," says a spokeswoman for its family law committee. "But it does seem a good idea to give children their own solicitor, providing the minors don't have to make a personal appearance."

It is a remedy which has been followed for some years in Canada, New Zealand and Australia, where children are entitled to separate legal representation. But even this has its snags, according to Morton.

"A child may know his own mind but he can't always express it clearly. An adult might say: 'Look, on the one hand I want this... but on the other hand, I want that.' A child isn't that sophisticated. One answer might be to discover the child's views through special techniques using drawing and role play, rather like those already used to help children who've been molested."

The Law Commission is currently examining the whole issue of child custody, and so far has not responded formally to the centre's proposals, although it is expected to change the custody procedure within the next year or so.

Meanwhile, the centre is continuing to receive frantic telephone calls from children as young as eight who want to know why they must stay with mum when they want to go to dad or vice versa. "It shows that children do know what they want," says Hodgkin. "And even if they don't know what's best for them, the judge doesn't have to do what they ask. We're simply requesting that they should be heard along with their parents."

Jane Bidder

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Human nature



BARBARA AMIEL

Did you see the *Daily Mirror's* coverage of the on-air row between Denis Healey and Ann Diamond when she asked him about his wife's use of private medical care? The *Mirror* was outraged at the persecution of Healey by the likes of Diamond, described as "the eight-months pregnant Miss Diamond" whom it then accuses of being less than candid for years about her relationship with "her long-time lover and father of her unborn child". The *Mirror* actually said some pretty vile things about the television presenter all, you understand, in the name of putting the interview in an accurate context, and none of which bear repeating.

Just in case anyone missed the point and mistook the situation for one in which Diamond was being bullied by an obstreperous and unpleasant Healey, there were references to her large salary and a cartoon worthy of *Der Stürmer*, in which the hapless mother-to-be is shown sitting with a tummy big enough for quintuplets as Healey asks: "Tell me, Ms Diamond, when you sell the story of the birth of your baby, which hospital will get the cash?"

I don't expect any tabloid of any political persuasion to spend much time on the finer points of election debate, but this struck me as a particularly sleazy attack. This is not news, but it has some interest because of Peter Jay.

During the election campaign a popular feature in the press was a selection of quotes from well-known people giving their reasons for the way they intended to vote. Most of the intelligentsia who were voting Labour rushed to occupy the moral high ground with what seemed to me rather a lot of snobbish talk about the moral rot and squalor of the Tories. These attitudes in democratic politics coincide with my belief that the philosophy of the totalitarian Left is most dangerous because it appeals to the best instincts of our

interrogation of Healey, for example, there was the implicit starting point that use of a private hospital results in the diversion of medical resources away from the National Health Service. This puzzles me.

All tax payers contribute to the cost of the NHS. Whatever one's feeling about private health care, surely if you have a system in which some of the people who are paying for the NHS don't use its facilities but pay for their own health care, then they are adding to the resources of the NHS, not depleting them?

The rich and well-known, it is argued, ought to use the NHS as both an act of faith and as incentive to keep its standards high, but this simply isn't the way human nature works. While exceptional doctors may treat all patients equally, all doctors treat exceptional patients with special attention — whether they are in a private bed or not.

Experience shows that accomplished or influential people will always find ways to get the special services they demand, whether it be in exclusive hospitals for privileged state bureaucrats or black market medical services. As *The Times*'s associate editor Frank Johnson has pointed out from his days posted to Germany, the DDR leads the world in geriatric services. Why? Because the East German Politburo is full of elderly men.

In a fine egalitarian gesture, the Tories set up something called the RAWP (Resource Allocation Working Party) to make sure that London didn't hog all the hospital beds and equipment and that the great divide in the Midlands and the North could have some spanking new bed pans as well. The screeching that went up from the London teaching hospitals when they had to part with a fraction of their resources put paid to any thoughts about the higher humanism of NHS doctors. But that's human nature, as well, isn't it?

'The rich and well-known, it is argued, ought to use the NHS as both an act of faith and an incentive to keep its standards high'

interested me because Jay is chief of staff to the *Mirror* publisher, Robert Maxwell. I don't blame Jay for getting any job he can — as indeed I might — but under the circumstances, it seemed a bit sick to be lecturing to the masses about what is civilized.

That aside, what intrigued me even more in the Diamond-Healey exchange was the example it gave of the absolute acceptance of certain left-wing assumptions in the health care debate. To the

A WORD OF ADVICE TO THE MONSTER RAVING LOONY PARTY REGARDING THEIR NEXT DEPOSIT.

Don't invest a penny until you've checked with us.



Britannia
Building Society

Caring for the child's choice

In the event of
divorce, should
children be allowed
to choose with which
parent they stay?

"This would ensure that his or her wishes are put forward professionally. Obviously this would cost money, since legal aid would probably be necessary, but a child should have a proper hearing in his own right," Hodgkin says.

This sounds very laudable, but do children really know what they want? And at what age do they know their own minds? Penny's mother thinks children are capable of forming their own views from as young as eight: "We grossly underestimate their minds. If Penny had been allowed to talk to the judge in the first place or had had her own solicitor, we might never have gone through all this heartache."

Certain judges seem to agree. Recently a seven-year-old, Audrey Sinclair from Falkirk, persuaded the court to divide custody between her mother and father because she loved them equally. She now spends half a week with each parent, keeping wardrobes and bedrooms in two houses.

Audrey was unusual in that she was seen by the judge. Other professionals, however, are worried about the centre's campaign to make such personal appearances routine. "The stress imposed on a child could be very damaging," says Professor John Morton, a child psychologist. "A child

Penny Andrews was 11 years old when she first ran away from home to protest at a judge's decision to award custody of herself and her sister to her father. "I had told the social worker that I wanted to live with my mother but she ignored me and recommended that I should go to dad. It was silly really, because he was rarely at home when my parents were married so I hardly knew him. But I think the judge was put off by my mum because she has multiple sclerosis," Penny says.

That was six years ago. After spending a week on the run, Penny (not her real name) was found and returned to her paternal home, only to run away again when she was 13. This time she "roamed the country" for five months before contacting the Children's Legal Centre for help. The centre found her a solicitor who took the case back to the courts. The judge awarded custody of Penny to her mother but ruled that the sister should stay with her father.

If the centre has its way, children like Penny will no longer have to vote with their feet when it comes to the thorny question of custody in divorce cases. In April the centre asked the Law Commission to give children a greater say in their futures.

"We want children to be able to appear before the judge if they wish, to express their views," explains Rachel Hodgkin, who works at the centre. "We also want each child to have a specially-trained social worker or psychologist to act as a guardian *ad litem* [appointed for a lawsuit] and give an in-depth assessment on which parent would be better for the child. At present, the court merely has a social worker's report which doesn't always cover every aspect of the case. Ironically, the courts already have the power to appoint such guardians, but they are usually only used in care cases."

The centre believes that if the child's wishes conflict with those of the guardian, the child should be entitled to separate legal representation.

PART 2
FRIDAY JUNE 12 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1740.8 (-11.4)
FT-SE 100
2249.3 (-6.8)

Bargains
46011 (52856)

USM (Datastream)
184.42 (+2.56)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6630 (+0.0055)

W German mark
2.9784 (+0.0015)

Trade-weighted
73.4 (+0.2)

Bid terms
changed
by Apricot

Apricot Computers has made its £14.7 million offer for the Wordplex computer software group conditional on acceptance of 50 per cent of the shares, rather than the earlier 90 per cent. This follows the changes to Wordplex's recapitalization announced on Wednesday.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, Apricot's adviser, said the change was to remove any concern that it might walk away from the bid. Apricot yesterday urged rejection of the new recapitalization, which would reduce dilution of present shareholders' interests from 25 per cent to 12.5 per cent.

Comment, page 23

ISC ahead

International Signal & Control Group reports pretax profits of \$56.6 million (£34 million) for the year ended March against \$46.5 million and a turnover up from \$444.3 million to \$590.6 million. The final dividend rises from 1.8 cents to 2.2 cents, making 3.6 cents (3 cents) for the year.

Tempus, page 22

12,000 tied up

Tie Rack will initially have 12,000 shareholders, when dealings open on Tuesday after a savage scaling down of the biggest applications and ballot for the rest of the 315,000 applications.

Comment, page 23

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2361.04 (+7.43)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	25890.95 (+151.99)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3087.52 (+8.81)
Australia	ASX 300	290.1 (+1.8)
Sydney	AO	1803.9 (+15.5)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1756.6 (+18.9)
Bonn	General	n/a
Paris	CAC	408.0 (+0.9)
Zurich	SIX	304.70 (+5.3)
London	FT 100	2249.3 (-6.8)
FT 30	FT 30	1740.8 (-11.4)
FT 100	FT 100	2249.3 (-6.8)
FT 30	FT 30	1740.8 (-11.4)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:		
CH Inds.	215p (+13p)	
BPD Inds.	860p (+17p)	
Scotts Restaurant	1048p (+30p)	
Tyne Tees TV	290p (+10p)	
Sainsbury	354p (+25p)	
Woolworth	900p (+16p)	
Peaterson	763p (+13p)	
Lloyds Bank	1028p (+50p)	
Prudential	835p (+22p)	
Sun Alliance	835p (+22p)	
Cable & Wireless	238p (+15p)	
Glaxo	238p (+15p)	
Marina Devs	238p (+15p)	
Pepsi Group	238p (+15p)	
Boots	306p (+11p)	
FALLS:		
Hogg Robinson	520p (-15p)	
Pacific Sales	317p (-23p)	
Scout Diffusion	81p (-10p)	
Int'l Signal	232p (-45p)	
Glaxo	1733p (-26p)	

INTEREST RATES

London:	Bank Base:	9%
	3-month Interbank:	8 1/2%-8 3/4%
	3-month eligible bills:	8 1/4%-8 1/2%
	buying rate:	
	US Prime Rate:	8 1/4%
	Federal Funds:	5 1/2%-5 5/8%
	3-month Treasury Bills:	5.53-5.51%
	30-year bonds:	10 1/2%-10 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:	
£: \$1.6630	£: \$1.6640	
£: DM2.9784	£: DM2.9795	
£: Sfr2.4646	£: Sfr2.4657	
£: ¥193.814	£: ¥193.815	
£: ¥123.73	£: ¥123.74	
£: Index: 73.4	£: Index: 73.4	
ECU 0.69688	SDR 0.76591	

GOLD

London:	AM \$456.40 pm \$457.00	
	close \$458.25-458.75 (\$275.50)	
	276.00	
New York:	Comex \$457.80-458.30	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July)	pm \$18.80/bbl (\$18.75)	
	Denotes latest trading price	
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Million dollar chairman delivers in first year of office

£350m profit
for Beecham

By Carol Fergusson

Mr Robert Bauman, Beecham Group's \$1 million-a-year chairman appointed last year, increased profits in his first year of tenure by 15.3 per cent to £350 million, on turnover up 5 per cent to £2.7 billion.

Mr Bauman attributed the group's performance to strong organic growth in all divisions, and geographical areas. Disposals and restructuring had increased the group's efficiency by reducing staffing levels and the number of factories.

"Improved performance was achieved in all key areas," he said.

The final dividend was increased by 14.5 per cent to 7.9p net to give a total dividend for the year of 13p, up 8.3 per cent. A scrip alternative is offered for the first time.

A good proportion of last year's profits growth came from sales of the antibiotic Augmentin in the US. World sales last year amounted to £150 million, an 81 per cent increase. Margins improved thanks to lower manufac-

turing and energy costs, offset by launch costs in Europe.

Applications for approval of the new heart drug, Eminase, have been speeded up. Since its launch in West Germany five weeks ago, it has been well received and sales are in line with forecasts.

The drug, which costs \$900 (£540) a shot, acts by dissolving blood clots in acute heart attack patients. Only one dose is required for treatment.

Beecham also has an anti-obesity drug which is at a late

stage of development. It works by increasing the metabolic rate, but is not yet in full development.

Since the group announced its strategy of concentrating on the development of its health and personal care businesses, 13 peripheral or low-margin businesses have been sold for a total of £236.8 million. The disposal of one further business, DAP Inc, a US home

improvement products business, has run into environmental problems. There is some contamination of the soil and ground water at one of the factories at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the extent of which is still being assessed.

Mr Bauman expressed disappointment that this business had not yet been sold but said negotiations were in progress about the disposal which was expected to realize something under \$100 million.

During the year to March 31, the number of staff at Beecham's products division shrank from 16,100 to 11,500 as a result of disposals and increased efficiency. After the restructuring programme in 1987-88, staffing levels will drop to 10,600. In the food and drink division, staffing levels will drop to 2,464, one third of the 1986 level.

The number of factories, offices and depots has also been reduced and by 1988 will be down to 59, compared with 170 in 1986.



Robert Bauman: performance improved in all key areas

Westland
resumes
dividends

By Colin Campbell

Westland, the helicopter and aerospace group, over which two Cabinet ministers resigned and whose financial future was in serious doubt 15 months ago, has resumed interim dividend payments on the back of pretax profits for the six months to March 31 up from £7.8 million to £8.8 million.

Results would have been stronger but for an exceptional £16 million provision which Sir John Cuckney, chairman, said was "absolutely essential to the long-term survival of the helicopter company".

Sir John said recent restructuring had been essential for the group's future and the £16 million included the cost of specific measures "to counsel and assist those involved".

The interim dividend declared is 1.25p a share. The shares eased 6p to 129p.

Westland, in which Sikorsky, through its parent company United Technologies Corporation, and Fiat between them hold 16 per cent, said the new international partners had brought the group added financial strength and the prospect of long-term commercial and trading developments.

UTC will place 2 million man-hours with the Westland group, and agreement between the companies has been reached for further work worth a potential 500,000 man-hours, Sir John said.

Tempus, page 22



Sir John Cuckney: £16m provision 'essential'

BAe again warns
on share limit

By Joe Joseph

British Aerospace again warned overseas investors yesterday to think twice before raising their stake in the company, as they are on the brink of breaching the 15 per cent ceiling on foreign-held shares.

Some 14.65 per cent of BAe, one of the first companies returned to the private sector under Mrs Thatcher's privatization programme, is in foreign hands, and the company is chafing under the strain of having to keep overseas investors within the boundary marked out at the time of flotation in 1981.

BAe clearly finds the 15 per cent straightjacket uncomfortable. Its company secretary, Mr Brian Cookson, said: "One understands why it was done, but the practicalities of life are that it is proving an unfortunate restriction."

"There is no doubt that the 15 per cent limit is proving to be an inhibition on dealings in our shares. There is a lot of money out there and the fact that it cannot be put into BAe is constraining our share price."

City analysts agree the 15 per cent ceiling is holding back the share price. One said: "Over the last nine months or so the foreign holding has been building up. I think the reason is that the aerospace industry has been seen as a very good area for investment on an international basis."

He added: "Today's announcement was a cautionary note to potential foreign investors to say 'be careful before buying, in view of the restriction placed upon foreign-held shares'."

Mr Cookson explained that any foreign interests whose purchases pushed overall foreign holdings through 15 per cent would not be allowed to register their shares, and would be given notice to sell their holding within 31 days. "If they refused to do so, BAe is entitled to sell the shares on their behalf."

BAe says it understands the reason for the ceiling - national security interests - but, Mr Cookson points out: "We would prefer that it was lifted up to just under 25 per cent, giving us greater flexibility."

City analysts agree the 15 per cent ceiling is holding back the share price. One said: "Over the last nine months or so the foreign holding has been building up. I think the reason is that the aerospace industry has been seen as a very good area for investment on an international basis."

Tempus, page 22

Japan's trade surplus
falls sharply to \$6.4bn

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Japan's visible trade surplus fell sharply to \$6.42 billion in May, compared with \$7.57 billion in April and \$7.53 billion in May 1986, the first time the year-on-year surplus has dropped for more than two years.

For most of the past year, the volume of exports has been falling in the wake of the sharp rise of the yen, and imports have been slowly rising, but until now this trend in yen terms has been overwhelmed by the fall in the dollar against the yen.

Last month's drop appears to have been caused chiefly by the recovery in oil prices, which added to Japan's import bill.

The crucial surplus on trade

with the US fell back from the record April figure of \$5.15 billion to \$4.43 billion, but it remained higher than a year ago when imports were swelled by gold purchases.

Japan's surplus with the EEC fell from \$1.82 billion in April to \$1.53 billion in May.

Reports in Japan yesterday suggested, however, that the global surplus would take a long time to come down significantly.

The Nomura Research Institute forecasts that Japan's overall trade surplus will rise slightly to \$91 billion in 1987.

The Bank of Japan, in its annual report, asserts that the short-run effect of past exchange rate changes on the surplus will eventually wane.

Sidlaw interims slide
on lower oil prices

By Our City Staff

Pressure from falling oil prices, which stifled profits at Sidlaw Group last year, grew even more intense during the winter, with the result that interim pretax profits at the Dundee-based company slid to £744,000 from £2.25 million.

A strong performance from Sidlaw's textiles division helped to soften the impact of the downturn in oil services, where operating profits fell to

£444,000 from £1.86 million. The company says that while it is encouraged by the present apparent stability of oil prices, the prospects of a sustained upturn in its oil services division look modest.

Overall turnover was £27.52 million, down from £28.54 million in the first half of last year, and the company is paying a half-time dividend of 2p compared with last year's interim of 2.75p.

Problems
at LME
worry SIB

By Our City Staff

Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, yesterday drew attention to problems concerning the London Metals Exchange's compliance with new rules on City regulation.

He told an international futures and options conference that these markets had been subject to few detailed controls and requirements. This had led to markets developing different practices although the Bank of England had played a supervisory role.

The new regulatory framework was intended to promote common standards across all investment markets.

Sir Kenneth noted the LME's systems and arrangements had always been markedly different from anywhere else. Its ring call system, although not as good as continuous transparent prices, would, however, be recognized.

A compromise system had been agreed on price transparency under which market-makers would provide continuous prices for the main contracts and prompt dates.

There were again problems on the LME's facility to check clients' queries through an audit trail system, and the exchange would have to construct a daily curve of price changes in its various contracts, Sir Kenneth said.

BSC to beat £170m target

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Steel Corporation will announce 1986-87 profit figures next month well in excess of its £170 million target, proving that it fully prepared itself for privatization during the last government's term of office.

The Conservatives left BSC out of their election manifesto list of privatization candidates, largely because of problems over European steel industry capacity reductions, and the continuing uncertainties surrounding the future of the Ravenscroft strip mill near Glasgow.

But latest production figures for private and public sector steel making in Britain show that the industry has been experiencing a boom in orders, particularly on export markets, and that BSC is set on a profitable path.

In the first five months of the year, total British steel output was an average of 334,900 tonnes a week, more than 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The 1986-87 figure, to be announced by Mr Robert Scholey, the BSC chairman, early next month, will confirm

that the £170 million target has been exceeded. But the corporation has already given a warning that it needs to be making at least £200 million every year to keep the industry modern and competitive.

BSC acknowledges that it is making profits from its non-European export sales, which last year accounted for 22 per cent of its total deliveries. The domestic market took 64 per cent and mainland Europe 14 per cent.

Corporation chiefs have told employees that the level of profits is fragile.

Reagan gaffe
leaves dollar
vulnerable

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar traded nervously lower yesterday after President Reagan said there could be a reduction in its value against other currencies "within reason".

The President's remarks, made during a post-summit press conference in Venice, came the day after the seven leading industrial countries had committed themselves to stable exchange rates.

And it left the dollar vulnerable ahead of today's key US April trade figures, which are expected to show a deficit of between \$11.5 billion (£6.8 billion) and \$15 billion.

Mr Reagan said: "Most of us believe that the dollar should remain stable," but he added that "within reason there could be some lowering of the dollar to other currencies."

Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House press spokesman, issued a statement shortly after the press conference, when the markets reacted to what is regarded as an embarrassing gaffe by the President.

It said: "The President's position is that he wants stability for the dollar."

Even so, coming after a summit in which no specific new macro-economic actions were taken to bolster the dollar, the comments added to market doubts about the US currency.

Although analysts believe that Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, is now against a dollar fall, there are doubts about whether this view extends through the whole Administration.

The dollar fell to DM1.7910 from DM1.7960, and lost ground against sterling. The pound gained 55 points to \$1.6630 as dealers awaited the general election results.

"The foreign exchange markets are likely to link today's trade figures with President

Reagan's remarks and their view of the summit," said Mr David Morrison, international economist at Goldman Sachs.

"Initially at least, a poor set of figures will put downward pressure on the dollar."

His expectation is for a trade deficit of \$15 billion for April, boosted by an increase in electrical goods imported from Japan ahead of Washington's imposition of trade sanctions, and a rise in car imports at the start of the new quarter.

A deficit much above the average market expectation of \$13.5 billion would almost certainly hit the dollar.

The deficit was \$13.6 billion in March, a narrowing from the \$15.1 billion in February. Japan's trade figures showed a record surplus with the US in April, cut sharply in May.

Any signs of a sharp dollar fall, coming so soon after the reaffirmation in the Venice summit communiqué of exchange rate stability would be met by sizeable central bank intervention.

The Venice summit has been widely received as containing little to provide short-term support for the dollar.

And the admission in the summit declaration that the US trade deficit and the West German and Japanese trade surpluses will be slow to correct, squared with the view of many market operators that the dollar may have to fall further.

£35m Istel

Rover Group yesterday completed the sale of its computer and communications services subsidiary, Istel, to a consortium of management, employees and institutional investors in a deal which values the company at £35 million. The subsidiary employs 1,300.

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Rescue deal for Tysons

Tyson's (Contractors), the Liverpool construction group, has agreed to a rescue package that will see equity control pass to J. F. Donelon, a privately-owned civil engineering company.

Under the proposals, Manchester-based Donelon, a specialist in tunnelling work, will subscribe £1.5 million for about 5.6 million shares, giving it 56 per cent of the enlarged share capital.

Tyson's, which turned in a £67,000 loss in the first half of 1986, said yesterday that its preliminary results for the full year would be delayed until early July. They will show a further loss for the second half and there will be no dividend.

The company added that operating losses had continued in 1987, exacerbated by redundancy costs. It was now in "urgent need of an injection of new capital."

The directors of Tysons, who control 51.8 per cent of the existing share capital, will vote in favour of the scheme, which is described as "essential for the continuation of the company's business."

However, it remains conditional on a satisfactory report from Price Waterhouse, the accountant, within a month.

Donelon will seek exemption from Rule 9 of the Takeover Code, which would insist on a mandatory offer for all Tysons' shares. Meanwhile trading in the shares was halted yesterday at 54p, at which level the company is valued at £2.7 million.

Election caution cuts prices

By Geoffrey Foster

After an early surge to record levels which reflected confidence that Mrs Thatcher was set for her third consecutive election victory and a sizeable working majority, equity prices boiled over.

The volume of overall business was fairly thin with the early advance largely the result of upward adjustments being made by market-makers rather than because of heavy buying. Some new-time demand for the next trading account was reported, but overall a wait-and-see attitude was being adopted by the main players.

Talk and counter-talk about the size of an expected Conservative victory induced some nervous profit-taking during the afternoon and, with dealers content to keep square book positions, prices drifted lower.

From a peak level of 1,766.3, up by more than 14 points, the FT 30-share index reacted sharply, to close 11.4 points lower at 1,740.8, while the broader FT-SE 100 index ended 6.8 points down at 2,249.3, after a high yesterday of 2,280.8.

After hours, the overall mood in the City was still one of quiet confidence with dealers of the opinion that another five years of Conservative rule was almost certain. Expectations remained high that foreign investors would flood the market with buying orders from the start of business today and prospects for the short-term remained bullish.

Convinced that a Conser-

vative victory would be followed by an immediate reduction in base lending rates and, paying heed to the Chancellor's recent promise that the basic rate of income tax would be cut to 25p, investors rushed to buy consumer stocks. Good gains were recorded in the brewery, building, stores, foods and property sectors.

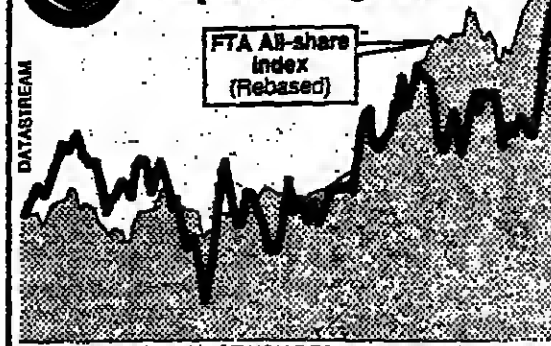
The prospect of lower mortgage rates induced demand for building and property issues, although closing below their best levels of the day. Continued to push forward. Sentiment was recently helped by Mr Eion Holland, the Pearl chairman, who made bullish remarks at the annual meeting, but was even more so yesterday by hopes that a re-elected Conservative Government would lead to increased pensions and savings business.

Cable and Wireless, the international telecommunications group, advanced strongly, amid reports that an agreement with Japan had been reached at the summit in Venice for the company to go ahead with its plans to enter the Japanese market.

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CABLE AND WIRELESS: hopes soon for Japanese agreement



Australian Stock Exchange.

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publicity and political mud-throwing as the Japanese, until now, have only offered C&W a meagre 3 per cent shareholding in Kokusai Denhin Denwa, the proposed competitor to C&W's international telephone company.

However, there was talk yesterday that a compromise had been reached between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister, and that the C&W consortium would be allowed entry.

The shares of C&W, which dropped to 340p this year at the height of the controversy, were looking a lot healthier yesterday at 422p, up 13p, after 426p, with a turnover of nearly 6 million shares — and they should go better still once the deal is rubber-stamped early next week.

Rolle-Royce, the aerospace group, which made a spectacular return to the market a few weeks ago — the 85p party-

paid shares attained a 69p premium on the first day of dealings and volume during the first three days totalled a massive 652 million shares — moved against the trend, closing 3p lower at 136p. This is a premium of 51p on the partly-paid price.

The shares have been held to check recently by suggestions that Japanese fund managers may have breached the 15 per cent limit for overseas investors imposed by the Government and may be forced to trim their holdings — or face having their shares disenfranchised.

However, hopes are high that yesterday's opening of the Paris Air Show will soon bring news of a lucrative, £650 million engine contract from the US.

Shares of the Vauxhall Group, the Sunderland brewer where rival Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries has just sold a near 5 per cent stake, rose 4p to 329p after a lunch with brokers yesterday. But dealers caution that now speculative support has evaporated, the shares appear to be running ahead of events.

Shares of Britoil, Britain's biggest independent oil and gas and production group, rose to 316p before closing 1p better at 309.5p on further consideration of the trip being made by representatives of Kleinwort Greaves, the broker, to US next week to meet a number of New York fund managers in an attempt to drum up support.

COMPANY NEWS

● **WARDELL ROBERTS:** Year to March 31. Total dividend 12.3p (11.67p). With figures in £000: Pretax profit 1,522 (about £1.37 million) against 1,108 and turnover 16,896 (17,649). Earnings per share 7.3p (6.4p).

● **F&C ALLIANCE INVESTMENT:** The company proposes a one-for-one scrip issue. Total dividend 2.03p (1.83p) for the year to April 30. With figures in £000: Net pretax revenue 1,509 (1,313). Earnings per share 2.31p (1.93p).

● **NASH INDUSTRIES:** Half-year dividend 1p (0.5p). With figures in £000: Turnover 8,081 (8,388). Pretax profit 274 (56). Earnings per share 4.3p (1.3p).

● **THOMAS LOCKER (HOLDINGS):** Total dividend unchanged at 1.29p for the year to March 31. With figures in £000: Turnover 29,730 (29,377). Pretax profit 1,434 (2,005). Earnings per share 1.85p (2.93p).

● **NEW THROMORTON TRUST (1983):** Total dividend 4.6p (3.35p) for the year to March 31. With figures in £000: Pretax revenue 2,634 (1,951). Earnings per share 4.97p (3.51p).

● **WHEATWAY:** Interim dividend 1.5p (nil) for the 26 weeks to April 4 (comparisons related). With figures in £000: Turnover (continuing activities) 27,534 (26,508). Discontinued activities 1,055 (1,484). Pretax profit 751 (763). Earnings per share 0.74p (0.74p).

● **UNITED GUARANTEE (HOLDINGS):** The company is making a rights issue of 6.4p million ordinary shares at 45p each on a one-for-four basis. This will raise about £2.54 million (net). United has agreed to acquire Interline Linear Controls and Textino from Talbox Group for £1.25 million, subject to shareholders' approval. Interline is a distributor of specialist office lighting products and Textino is a distributor of industrial hygiene products.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	Jun 10	Jun 11	Jun 12
Altrac (180p)	241 +1		
Barrat H (77p)	107 -1		
Bolton (115p)	156 +2		
Bolton (115p)	106 -1		
Bolton (115p)	325 -1		
Bolton (115p)	85		
Bolton (115p)	241 +1		
Bolton (115p)	156 -2		
Bolton (115p)	168 +1		
Bolton (115p)	178 -2		
Bolton (115p)	183 +2		
Bolton (115p)	225 +2		
Bolton (115p)	45		
Bolton (115p)	198 -1		
Bolton (115p)	185		
Bolton (115p)	185		
Bolton (115p)	97		
Bolton (115p)	100 +1		
Bolton (115p)	213		
Bolton (115p)	136 -1		
Bolton (115p)	228		
Bolton (115p)	187 +2		
Bolton (115p)	97 +1		
Bolton (115p)	167		
Bolton (115p)	210 -5		
Bolton (115p)	226 -6		
Bolton (115p)	226 -6		

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN & Company	9.50%
Adair & Company	9.00%
BCCA	9.00%
Consolidated Gds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	9.00%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Yorkshire	9.00%
Citybank NA	9.00%

Beecham sails for open water

Shareholders who have watched Beecham Group's propellers become fouled with seaweed in the business equivalent of the Sargasso Sea will be delighted to see the extraneous matter sloughed off, allowing the ship to chug forward again into clearer waters.

There is now a strong impression that the company has set its compasses and is moving in the right direction.

Even so, the business objectives, as spelled out by its new chairman yesterday, seemed to be stating the obvious.

Surely it is a prerequisite to success in any business that there should be investment in research, product development and marketing, that excess costs and surplus assets be ruthlessly weeded out and efforts concentrated in areas where it has a competitive advantage. And its people must be trained and motivated.

It is perhaps a measure of how far Beecham has drifted away from these simple maxims of business life that it felt obliged to restate them, signalling to the City and the Press that, this time, it really means business.

It may not be "full steam ahead" straight away, but yesterday's results were a good start towards the long-term objective of earnings per share growth superior to comparable British and American companies — which is taken to mean annual sustainable growth of 15 to 20 per cent.

The balance sheet is heading for zero gearing — the debt/equity ratio was down from 33.3 per cent to 4.3 per cent before the disposal of DAP Inc. yet to be finalized.

Continuing organic growth and much lower interest costs should allow the group to record £410 million pretax this year, although much depends on the movement of the dollar, to which the group is highly exposed.

The prospective multiple of more than 17 looks fair.

Westland lifts off

Westland Group will long be remembered as the company which cost two Cabinet ministers their posts and which hovered on the verge of bankruptcy. But as yesterday's interim results show, Westland is a survivor.

After a £16 million exceptional provision, pretax profits for the six months to March 31 were £2.8 million against £7.8 million, although the group's problems are not yet over, there is enough confidence to resume interim dividends. But for the exceptional provision, profits would have been £24.8 million.

The assumption must be, then, that something of a final dividend will follow. But whatever the positive aspects of the interim report, investors should not get too carried away just yet. The level of profitability seen in the first half is not likely to be repeated in the second.

The hope is that while the problems of the helicopter division are being resolved, the rest of the group will move ahead. The goal is to make Westland a broadly-based aerospace group, and given the strength of profits within the technologies of division and hopes of better profits from aerospace, year-end profits (before exceptional) could be £40 million.

Those who backed Westland as a recovery stock when the price was in the dumps should stay on board.

WALL STREET

New York (Agencies) — Shares rose in moderate, early trading yesterday, buoyed by firmer dollar and bond markets. Special situation stocks continued to attract much of the attention.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 12 points to 2,365.61. Rising shares outnumbered declining ones by two to one on a volume of 16 million shares. Honda rose 8 1/2 to 113, Matsushita 4 to 133 and TDK 2 1/2 to 50.

The Dow average closed 0.91 higher at 2,353.61 on Wednesday.

Jun 10	Jun 11	Jun 12
Altrac	241	241
Barrat H	107	107
Bolton	156	156
Bolton	106	106
Bolton	325	325
Bolton	85	85
Bolton	241	241
Bolton	156	156
Bolton	168	168
Bolton	178	178
Bolton	183	183
Bolton	225	225
Bolton	45	45
Bolton	198	198
Bolton	185	185
Bolton	185	185
Bolton	97	97
Bolton	100	100
Bolton	213	213
Bolton	136	136
Bolton	228	228
Bolton	187	187
Bolton	97	97
Bolton	167	167
Bolton	210	210
Bolton	226	226
Bolton	226	226

PILKINGTON ANNUAL RESULTS.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, ANTONY R. PILKINGTON

PROFITS UP TO £256m
SALES UP 59%
TOTAL DIVIDEND UP 63%

The Group's pre-tax profit of £256 million is more than double that of the previous year. It exceeds the profit forecast made to shareholders on 16 January 1987 by £6 million despite an adverse movement in the exchange rate. Applying the exchange rates used in the January forecast, the pre-tax profit would have been £264 million.

Earnings per share of 73.1p have improved 3.3 times.

The second interim dividend has been increased by 7p to 15.5p per share, making an annual dividend of 22p (13.5p — 1985/86), an increase of 63%. Dividend cover has more than doubled from 1.6 times to 3.3 times.

The beneficial effects of restructuring are now evident in the Group's trading results. Better geographical balance, higher productivity and firmer prices have all contributed to the acceleration of the Group's profitability, which has increased dramatically in the second half-year.

Earnings from float licensing and technical assistance amounted to £32.1 million. The improvement is due to new licensing agreements, increased trading activity from our licensees and the consolidation of LOF's earnings from licensees.

The Group's expenditure on research and development increased to £64.4 million, of which £21 million was externally funded (1985/86 £41.3 million and £15 million).

Capital expenditure and the cost of acquisitions at £213 million is £40 million higher than the previous year: despite this, operational cash flow was positive and net gearing is virtually unchanged at 28%. Capital expenditure relating to tangible assets was £173 million, and the balance of £40 million related to investments.

FLAT AND SAFETY GLASS — EUROPE

There has been a major improvement in trading conditions in this region and profits have responded, increasing fourfold to £87.5 million.

Market demand is now closely matched to manufacturing capacity: prices, although still below those of 1981, are considerably firmer than they were a year ago.

FLAT AND SAFETY GLASS — NORTH AMERICA

LOF has had an active year with profits very much in line with expectations. They have embarked on a heavy capital expenditure programme designed to upgrade their existing float and glass processing lines to respond to the changing pattern of demand in the USA automotive and building industries.

FLAT AND SAFETY GLASS — THE REST OF THE WORLD

Profits from this region amounted to £73.0 million, an increase of 26%.

Good performances have been achieved by Australia, South Africa, Brazil and New Zealand. Argentina had a difficult first half but is now trading close to the level of last year's performance.

There are three float lines planned or under construction, in

Argentina, Brazil and Australia, which will replace sheet glass and meet growing market demand.

INSULATION — GLASS AND MINERAL FIBRES

The Insulation, Contracting, and the now reduced Reinforcements operations, have made almost £24 million trading profit this year. This compares with an overall loss last year of £1 million — an exceptional performance reflecting the benefits of past restructuring and higher productivity.

OPHTHALMIC AND SPECIAL GLASSES

Sola, the Group's major ophthalmic company, which includes plastic and contact lens operations worldwide, achieved record sales and profits.

Expected early losses of Sola Syntex USA and lower demand for optical glass, from Chance Pilkington UK have offset the very good Sola Group performance.

ELECTRO — OPTICAL

The defence sector continues to prosper with both Barr & Stroud and Pilkington PE improving their sales and profits over the previous year.

AIRCRAFT AND SPECIAL PRODUCTS

The USA acquisition of Swedlow Inc which was completed in December 1986 has enabled the Group to acquire a leading world position in advanced transparencies technology, principally for the aircraft industry. Prospects for growth and profitability are excellent.

PROSPECTS

It is confidently expected, barring adverse currency fluctuations, that the Group's profits will show a further improvement as the benefits of stable trading conditions, firmer prices, and recent acquisitions all make their contribution.

ANTONY R. PILKINGTON

	1987	1986
Sales	2,103.4	1,321.1
Trading Profit	229.7	85.4
Licensing Income	32.1	26.2
Operating Profit	261.8	111.6
Related Companies	7.8	26.2
Investment Income	22.3	18.0
Net Interest Paid	(35.9)	(32.5)
Group Profit Before Tax	256.0	123.3
Earnings per share	73.1p	22.2p
Dividends per share	22.0p	13.5p
Dividend cover (times)	3.3	1.6



PILKINGTON

The world's leading glass company.

Consumer spending falls 0.6% in US

Harveys

Insickness and in health

Crackers

Consumer spending falls 0.6% in US

Washington (Reuters) — Retail sales in the United States fell 0.6 per cent in May, dragged down by slower purchases of cars, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Excluding cars, sales at the retail level rose 0.3 per cent last month. The overall decline came after a revised 0.2 per cent rise in April. The department previously reported April sales had risen 0.1 per cent.

The drop in sales at the retail level in May was within the range predicted by analysts, but the slowdown in consumer spending was none the less bad news for the economy at a time of uncertainty about its direction.

The department said retail sales fell \$757 million (\$447.92 million) last month to a seasonally adjusted \$124.03 billion.

Car sales were \$26.93 billion in May, 3.8 per cent below April levels and down 1.1 per cent from May 1986.

Also showing declines in May were sales of durable goods, furniture and other home furnishings. Sales of building materials and non-durable goods increased.

Retail sales by general merchandise stores and petrol service stations each rose 0.8 per cent in May, while clothing sales were up 1.3 per cent.

Sales at bars and restaurants rose 0.6 per cent. A United Nations report on the global economy said yesterday expansion is not happening fast enough to end high unemployment in industrial nations or raise the standard of life in most of the Third World (Reuters reports).

The annual UN economic survey said growth is fragile and will not exceed 3.2 per cent this year with only a modest improvement in 1988.

It projected a 2.5 per cent growth for the industrialized countries as a group in 1987 and 3 per cent next year. Japan would reach these levels in both years. Western Europe would record a steadier, slower rate. The United States is expected to do a bit better, with growth rising to 3.4 per cent in 1988.

A rate of 2.7 per cent is seen for developing countries this year and 3.8 per cent in 1988. A main weakness in the world economy continues to be the performance of world trade, estimated to grow in volume this year by only 3 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the 1970s.

International price changes cost the developing countries \$94 billion last year, with the oil exporters taking the brunt with a 53 per cent loss.

Club Med will run WonderWorld park

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Club Med, the French international leisure group built up by M. Gilbert Trigano, is to take over operational management of the ambitious WonderWorld theme park project.

It could at last signal an end to a protracted search for financial backing for the project, the first phase alone of which will cost nearly £200 million.

The eventual cost has been put at £400 million for what would be Britain's biggest Disney-style theme park with a mixture of science, storybook characters and other entertainments.

Mr. Iain Quicke, one of the two former advertising executives who originated the project, said yesterday: "The last piece of the jigsaw is now in place." He and Mr. Gerald Baptist first started work on the idea 15 years ago and at one time aimed to start construction in 1984. It is now due to open at Corby, Northamptonshire, in 1990.

Bank backing for £90 million of the first phase cost is assured now that a leisure industry operator with the stature of Club Med is involved, according to Mr. Quicke.

Two European banks with strong French links are the key to the debt funding and the extent of their involvement is expected to be announced shortly, although Chase Investment Bank, part of Chase Manhattan, is still involved.



Ready to start: WonderWorld originators Iain Quicke, left, and Gerald Baptist at the Corby site

involved in seeing through the overall investment plans. It is expected that equity funding for another £90 million could be in place within weeks.

This should still allow site work to start this year under a construction management contract already agreed with Bouygues, France's biggest construction company, and Kier Construction, part of the Beazer Group.

A third of the equity cash is expected to come from Japan, as much again from the US and the rest from Europe, including some from London institutional sources. About £10 million of the European cash will come, in roughly

equal proportions, from Club Med, Bouygues, Kier and Havas, a French marketing promotions company which is teamed with Club Med in the operational management deal for WonderWorld.

So far, there are no plans for any of these four to have a place on the WonderWorld board of directors.

Mr. Dennis Spiegel, an American specialist in theme park management systems, who a year ago was brought in as managing director of the WonderWorld operations, will now be working with Club Med. Much of the training of WonderWorld personnel is expected to be done in the US.

No hiding place for us — by IBM chief

By Joe Joseph

The changes facing the business community over the next decade will be at least as significant, as uncomfortable and as challenging as those that gave birth to the first industrial revolution, says Mr. Tony Cleaver, chief executive of IBM UK.

Managers who failed to adapt could find that their companies had buckled beneath them.

Mr. Cleaver told students at the City University's Business School: "The challenge we face in common with many other companies today is to change our products, our organization and our attitudes at a rate which matches the immense changes in the global markets in which we operate."

"Standing still in a comfortable niche of the market is no longer a viable option for survival, let alone success."

The pace of technological change would be maintained, while some observers would see this period as synonymous with decay, it was "much more important that that — we view it as a challenge."

Mr. Cleaver envisaged a world in which the traditional boundaries within companies, between industries and even between countries would be increasingly threatened.

The barriers in the world of finance broken by last year's Big Bang and recent marriages between banks and estate agents were examples.

It was a world in which there would be few places left to hide and Mr. Cleaver reckoned there would be few companies or economies that do not face opportunity and threat as the process unfolded.

Many middle-level managers may find their roles under scrutiny as more employees tap in to their company's computer database from their own desk-top terminals and as senior management realized the analytical potential of their company's computer system.

Mr. Cleaver said: "The successful businesses will be those that can define what their real business is, and from this analysis can determine what are the real boundaries between them, and their competitors, between the industry of which they are a part, and other industries on which they could profitably impinge."

Businesses that addressed those questions would soon discover that preparing for the future demanded a revamped personnel policy.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

New small investors can survive the rack

The £1 billion which 315,000 small investors have attempted to invest in Tie Rack turned out to be a collective punt on the general election. It was not intended to be: it is better seen as a reflection of the great interest, stimulated by a run of successful flotations, among the ordinary people who have become the new shareholding class.

The special interest shown in Tie Rack stems from its superficially close resemblance to Sock Shop, which was 53 times oversubscribed and more than doubled in price in opening dealings. But it also shows that there is a weight of largely new money available for any new issue that catches the public eye, whether through privatization advertising campaigns or familiarity with a bright new formula in the high street.

The result at Tie Rack, as at Sock Shop and Pickwick before, has a bizarre effect because the same huge snowball of money is chasing a tiny issue: £12.5 million at Tie Rack and even less at Pickwick and Sock Shop. At present, it is impossible to tell whether these are simply the excesses of a mature bull market, when new issues often receive such treatment, or additionally represents a new, more permanent phenomenon brought by privatization and wider share ownership. Two messages stand out, however.

It is important for the future of the market to give these new shareholders (stagnant?) a fair crack of the whip, to dispel any residual notion that the stock market is organized for the benefit of the big boys. In an extreme case such as Tie Rack, it is impossible to please everybody or, indeed, satisfy anybody.

A bad impression may have been created by ballooning all but the biggest applications and merely scaling the latter down. None the less the company and issuing house Samuel Montagu have, in practice, favoured the smaller investor, making sure that one in 26 receives some shares although the issue was 83 times oversubscribed. A ballot for the highest applications might have meant institutional shareholders, which the company wants for its future, losing to superstitious who also featured among the big bids. Giving all 1.4 per cent spreads the misery. At least investors asking for 500 shares and winning in the ballot will receive 40 per cent of what they asked for. And Tie Rack has wisely made a gesture to the larger band of disappointed investors by giving them Tie Rack vouchers.

At some time, however, the boom in new issues will topple over, if not for political reasons then in the time-honoured ways of the stock market/interest rate cycle. When "early privatization issues" such as Britoil flopped, new small investors had not yet climbed aboard in really big numbers. They may therefore see new issues from British Telecom through TSB as more or less certain quick profit-earners.

This will not always be the case, and we shall have to see if the fashion survives some nasty shocks and instant losses. Let us hope it does. Averaging good seasons with bad, new issues have proved the most sensible and least risky way for new investors to build up a portfolio, not just to make a fast buck.

Choosing a lifeline

Wordplex needs a saviour. This country does not have so much information technology capacity that it can easily afford to see a company with Wordplex's expertise go under. Currently, there are two possibilities.

One is a full offer of 131p a share from Apricot, which bears plenty of scars of its own and hardly commands an avid following among fund managers. The alternative is the capital reconstruction put forward by Octagon Industries, which looks set to be forestalled by clients of Chase Manhattan Securities. They have been advised that the dilution of their interests involved in the Octagon scheme, although reduced from the original 25 per cent to 12.5 per cent, is still unacceptable; and they are likely to take that advice. As the Chase camp has around 20 per cent of Wordplex shares, and Octagon's proposals need a 75 per cent majority, Monday's extraordinary meeting is, in a voting sense, an academic exercise.

That does not mean that the Apricot bid is necessarily the better deal (though it does offer shareholders the opportunity to take cash). There is more synergy seen between the two companies than Wordplex admits although Octagon has the services of Dr. Robb Wilmut who has a reputation as a company doctor. But his services are not cheap. Wordplex shareholders deserve a little more time to decide which rope to grab. Wordplex argues that any delay could be fatal, but as two firm proposals designed to give it a future are now on the table, it is unlikely that suppliers, customers or bankers are going to begrudge the company, and its shareholders, another week.

After the summit

The Economic Summiters have returned home, their primary objectives — not falling out on policy and not falling into a canal — achieved. The process of co-ordinating economic policy, through a system of indicators of economic performance, swapping forecasts and mutual surveillance, seems hardly distinguishable from the undertaking at the Tokyo summit a year ago, but there is now a presumption that emergency meetings of the Group of Seven central bankers and finance ministers will be called, not just when the currency markets necessitate them but when the economic divergences which produce volatility in the exchanges, are developing.

Kuwait set to seek rise in oil quota

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The continued firmness of world oil prices has led to one of Opec's main producers indicating it will be seeking an increase in its output quota at the forthcoming meeting of the cartel in Vienna.

Kuwait has been reported in Gulf newspapers to be preparing a request for an increased quota, but to leave the present price structure unchanged with a benchmark price of \$18 a barrel. Current North Sea prices are edging towards \$19, and in the United States, West Texas Intermediate crude is changing hands at around \$20 a barrel.

However, the United Arab Emirates could lead opposition to the Kuwaiti demand, and other countries, notably Iran and Iraq, would also demand increased output quotas if any concession is made to Kuwait.

The United Arab Emirates has said it should have an increased quota, but that it will not submit its planned application to have an extra 902,000 barrels a day added to its quota until the end of the year.

However, Iraq, shortly to open a new pipeline through Turkey that could handle an extra half million barrels a day of crude exports, has indicated that it wants a raised quota and would be prepared to breach its current quota.

Kuwait has argued that it already has a commitment from Opec that it will be allowed to increase its output in the second half of this year.

The country's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa, said in Damascus yesterday: "We run the risk of a repetition of 1986 when prices slumped to \$10."

Sterling Industries pays more

By Michael Tate

Sterling Industries, which represents the light engineering interests of The Cayzer Trust Co, is lifting its dividend from 2.75p to 3.1p, with a 2.2p final, despite a profits standstill.

Pretax earnings for the year to end-March were £878,000 against £858,000. They include a £415,000 contribution from the company's stake in Caledonia Investments, which owns 33 per cent of British & Commonwealth Holdings.

There is a £123,000 extraordinary debit relating to last September's sale of the Sterling Instruments subsidiary.

Sterling's shares have had a strong run this year on speculation that the new B & C regime, under Mr John Gunn, would tidy up the Cayzer interests.

Harveys' £8m promotion push

By Derek Harris

Harveys of Bristol, part of Allied-Lyons and sales leader in the sherry market, plans to spend £8 million in promotion this year to counter the sherry market's flagging sales.

The key aim is to attract younger drinkers and shake off sherry's typical image — the profile of the average sherry drinker is more than 45 years old and biased towards women.

But more than 23 million adult Britons still drink sherry, which is in excess of

half the adult population, according to a new survey of the sherry market from Harveys. This is more than the number drinking whisky (19 million), gin (11 million) or vodka (10.4 million). But more Britons drink table wines, says the survey.

Spanish sherry sales last year were about 15 million cases, of which Britain accounted for easily the largest amount at 31 per cent. Sherry was next most popular with the Dutch, who accounted for 24 per cent of the sales.

Cream style sherries still account for well over half total sherry consumption, although the current taste trend towards lighter and drier drinks has seen an increase in pale cream sherry sales. Pale cream sherry took a quarter of the market last year although dark cream styles still accounted for just over a third of sales. Medium sherries account for 27 per cent of the market and dry sherries 14 per cent.

The Harveys promotional spending this year includes £3.5 million behind a new

John Harvey brand, whose light smooth character is intended to fill a gap in the market between the sweet pale sherries and drier wines.

As Harveys brought out its survey, which showed sherry sales down as much as a fifth or more since 1979, there was some cheer from the latest analyses of the Wine and Spirit Association. In February sales of medium-strength wines, which include sherries and vermouths, turned up 1.4 per cent on annual comparison.

In sickness and in health

Peter Baker must surely be a contender for Margaret Thatcher's next list of life peers. Or a knighthood at least. Baker, aged 53, the dealing partner — or, nowadays, director — of the stockbroker Panmure Gordon, left the City earlier than usual on Wednesday after suffering a bout of severe stomach pains. After a sleepless night at his home at Hartlip, near Sittingbourne, Kent, he summoned his doctor and was rushed to Alexandra's Hospital, near Chatham, with suspected appendicitis. On the way, Baker, known as Bald Baker in the stock market and a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, forced the ambulance driver to call at his local polling station. Once there, I am reliably informed, he leapt out of the ambulance, pyjama-clad and doubled-up with pain, to cast his all-important vote.

Crackers

Retail analysts (who, I am sure, have not yet worked out how many shopping days there are to Christmas) must have been as surprised as I was yesterday to receive my first Christmas cracker of the year. It came from WH Smith, which is organizing a "Christmas at Home" in Knightsbridge, London, next month to show off its decorations, party hats and gifts. But the plan to deck the house with traditional Christmas greenery looks like coming unstuck. Merry (real name Merula)

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

The Prince's choice

With members of the Royal Family obliged to maintain a low profile during the run-up to a general election, Prince Michael of Kent was to be found lunching at stockbroker Savory Milin yesterday. An enthusiastic non-executive director of several companies, he was at Savory's new Southwark offices in his capacity as a director of the construction

group John Laing. Also at the luncheon were Laing's chairman, Martin Laing, and Savory's chairman, Bob Erith, who served with the Prince in the Royal Hussars. Between mouthfuls of stuffed quail, Prince Michael revealed that he had cast his vote early — but I'm told no one was so indiscreet as to ask which way.

Parsons, from the Press office, is desperately trying to find someone who can provide a real Christmas tree, mistletoe, and holly — no easy task in the



"Well? Is it safe to go home?"

Postal economics

Margaret McGrath, head of the Post Office's delivery services department, deserves a well-earned rest. She masterminded the delivery of more than 30 million polling cards and 86 million envelopes containing election addresses which, together with postal votes, is worth an estimated £15 million in postage — a bill picked up by the Treasury. But despite the huge influx of business, the Post Office expects only to break even on the recruitment of additional staff, extended deliveries and even additional deliveries, if we do make any extra profit it will be minimal," explains McGrath. She also had to give her postmen a crash course in parliamentary boundaries, after an amendment to the 1985 Representation of the People Act which allowed smaller political parties to have their literature delivered unaddressed. "Each household gets one envelope and it meant we had to know which constituencies are where," she said.

● Suggestions in this column that Raphael Zorn, one of the few surviving independent brokers, is in negotiations with a suitor are denied by the firm's administration partner Derek Betts. "We have had about half a dozen approaches but we have refused them all," he now tells me. "We celebrated our 20th anniversary last month, as an independent firm, and we intend to stay that way." Good luck.

Carol Leonard

Which PENNY SHARES look set to rise from 6th July 1987?

July 6th is a very important date for subscribers to Penny Share Focus. It's the date when they receive their SPECIAL SUMMER PENNY SHARE SELECTIONS FOR THE REST OF 1987.

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A Penny Share is quite simply a share that you can buy for mere pennies. The shares are cheap because the City has lost confidence in the company's ability to make profits. It could be because of poor management, adverse trading conditions, or just plain bad luck. But the slump in the price of the shares means something has to be done — something has to change.

In some cases the company may be restructured, new management installed, new products launched, new ideas and techniques introduced. Alternatively, the company's shares may be so cheap that a

rival company moves in to take them over. Or a successful private company might buy them out as a cheap way into the stockmarket. Whatever happens, it's nearly always good news for the investor who was brave enough to buy when the company was down.

Remember, these companies are still trading and they often have quite sizeable assets. Apart from the very few that do 'go to the wall' — and they really are surprisingly few — the only way a share price that has fallen to mere pennies can go is up.

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COMMODITIES		
The Brent market established good buying support at \$18.55 in the morning for all paper bids. Physics moved well at a negotiable premium to paper. Light and middle end products again traded thinly drifting lower in nervous sentiment, whilst heavy fuel oil firmed.		
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Portfolio
—Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page daily. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Davis (Goffrey)	Motor/Aircraft	
2	Aun New Z	Bank/Discount	
3	Pittington B (a)	Industrial L-R	
4	Taylor Woodrow	Building/Roads	
5	Ampac	Building/Roads	
6	Printed	Shoes/Lumber	
7	Enterprise	Oil & Gas	
8	Card (A) & Sons	Property	
9	Imry Ltd	Property	
10	TNT	Industrial S-Z	
11	Christy Hunt	Industrial A-D	
12	Sale Tiney	Industrial S-Z	
13	Nat Aust Bk	Bank/Discount	
14	Lea Refrigeration	Electricals	
15	Chapman	Paper/Print/Adv	
16	McAlpine (Alfred)	Building/Roads	
17	Heine Caspary	Drapery/Stores	
18	Cable Wireless (a)	Electricals	
19	Reemore	Industrial L-R	
20	Tesco (a)	Food	
21	ERA Gp	Drapery/Stores	
22	Lang (J)	Building/Roads	
23	Banco	Industrial A-D	
24	Oxford Instruments	Electricals	
25	Sydney	Industrial S-Z	
26	Porter Chadburn	Industrial L-R	
27	Usher Foods	Food	
28	Asst & Wilton	Paper/Print/Adv	
29	Rowntree Mac (a)	Food	
30	Breadbent/Cloud Hill	Building/Roads	
31	Benson Clark	Industrial A-D	
32	Wicks	Drapery/Stores	
33	Midland (a)	Bank/Discount	
34	Highgate & Job	Industrial E-K	
35	Schroders	Bank/Discount	
36	Rugby Cement	Building/Roads	
37	Travis & Arnold	Building/Roads	
38	Cook (Wm)	Industrial A-D	
39	Eding	Industrial E-K	
40	Home Farm	Food	
41	Colson Gp	Industrial A-D	
42	Anglia TV 'A'	Cinema/TV	
43	LWT Hilda	Cinema/TV	
44	Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

UNDATED

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

ELECTRICALS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

DRAPERY AND STORES

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

S-Z

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OIL & GAS

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

TOBACCO

1987	High Low	Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Div

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Waiting for the verdict

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on June 1. Dealings end today. \$Contango day on Monday. Settlement day June 22.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26.)

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BREWERIES

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FOODS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

S-Z

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OIL & GAS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

TOBACCO

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BREWERIES

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FOODS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

S-Z

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OIL & GAS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

TOBACCO

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BREWERIES

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FOODS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

S-Z

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OIL & GAS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

TOBACCO

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BREWERIES

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

FOODS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

S-Z

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

OIL & GAS

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

TOBACCO

1987	High Low	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Div

Portfolio
—Gold—

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DAILY DIVIDEND
£4,000

Claims required for
+60 points

Claimants should ring 0254-532

